The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 38 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915				
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	16000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Moldavia	0000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	18000	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	1500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	16000	Malwa	11000
1st May ,,	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
TO S[illegible] Passengers cannot go on board
AU[illegible]
These st[illegible]TS, CHINA, JAPAN, nightly, on W[illegible]SDAYS, ZEALAND.
Return Tickets are issued on favourably for[illegible]
For accommodation and further in[illegible]rms. Apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure
Kirin Maru	B. Tarita	3806	24th Jan.	4th Feb
Ryo Maru	K. Okamoto	1320	9th Feb.	18th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nakaya	4625	18th Feb.	25th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3954	24th Feb.	7th March

For Freight apply to —
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

[illegible] PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agents,
"[illegible] HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2852. Telegrams: "Baltic

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	.... ?
City of Paris	9,289	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May
City of Calcutta	7,636	....	5th May.
City of Poona	7,474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham	7,497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	861	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	439	639
Liverpool	605	957	463	734
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
[illegible] booking in connection with Cunard "WIRE.
For pas[illegible] above steamers are fitted with [illegible] "TELEGRAPHY."
Bombay:—Mes[illegible]nd full particulars apply to KILLICK [illegible] Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Campbell [illegible] Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.
VARELA, 4,645 Thursday, 4th February 10-30 a.m.
LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 5th February Direct
LINGA, 2,185, Mon. 8th February.*
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday 4th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, P. Bunder, Dwarka C. Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, about 11th February, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa. Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Maurritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
4th February 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	23rd Feb 1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J. L. Henderson	8th March 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	15th March 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,388	J. Kinnaird	28th March 1915
S.S. "Cirrhasia"	6,722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th April 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	24th April 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, [illegible]bay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BO[illegible]BAY [illegible] POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Head Office, 26,

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 304

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

For 50 Years the World's Perfect Choice.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF UNEXAMPLED VALUES IN
PIANOS
OF CULTURE

THIS DAY AND DAILY

As understood by the world and the democracy of the m[illegible]o manufactured them, and not of [illegible] variety belt with a "K" as has been demonstrated by the Kaiser, his military entourage and perjured Statesmen of the Reichstag.

Please send for details and particulars of reduced prices.
(Rs. 20 in every Rs. 100.)

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Lisoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Dairen)
(Dalney)	London	Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.
Dr. CARR, D.D.S.
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opposite Clock Tower,
Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from September 1st to May 31st and at 3 per cent per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,790
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVEETISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

BOMBAY RACES.—Insure success by Staking on winners foretold by me. LUCIFER, ASTROLOGER, late Small Cause Court Building, Princess Street. 5277

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT open for engagement: wide varied British and American experience. Certified Public Accountant Diploma by Examination. Apply to Box No. 94, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5272

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Teacher, for Quetta Grammar School. Salary Rs. 75 with free Board and Lodging in the school.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 3022

WANTED—YOUNG and ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS for a First Class Life Office on Salary and Commission. Apply to Box No. 92, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5271

WANTED Ladies and gentlemen going abroad, to advantageously sell their [illegible] etc., in one lot. Apply to Box [illegible] Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5257.

WANTED good GOANESE COOK. Must be willing to do camping. Apply by letter to G. SEARLE, I.C.S., Nag[illegible], C.P. 3027

BOARD and RESIDENCE or airy furnished Room required by refined European gentleman with private family. State terms and full particulars. Apply to Box No. 93, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5272

WANTED on the 1st March 1915.—A fully trained Kindergarten Mistress for St. Martin's Church of England Day School, Simla.
Apply with copies of testimonials to the HEAD MISTRESS, St. Martin's School, Simla. 3026

WANTED an experienced and influential COTTON SALESMAN with the capacity to manage business in general and a typist knowing book-keeping. Apply M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
371, Hornby Road. 5265.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED PARSEE young man, to look after the accounts and management of a high class restaurant concern, out of Bombay. Board and lodging free. Apply in person to J. R. WADIA, 36, Church Gate Street, First Floor, Fort, between 5 and 6 p.m. 5282

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED a JOINT LIBRARIAN for the Calcutta University Library on probation for one year on a monthly salary of Rs. 100 rising on confirmation to Rs. 150 in five years by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Only men experienced in general Library work and in cataloguing books need apply
P. BRUHL, Registrar.
Senate House, 30th, January, 1915. 3025

WANTED ENGAGEMENT by a European young and energetic having a good Mechanecal Training holding Engineer's certificate with considerable experience of machinery, engines and plants and general knowledge of Motor Cars and Thain Lighting by Electricity. Apply to Box No. 96, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5279

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Cost Rs. 650. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, Bombay. 3090

FOR SALE—A DISTILLER and GLOVE CLEANING MACHINE in perfect working order, practically new. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Road, Byculla Bombay. 3091

FOR SALE.—Old unserviceable rails of various lengths from 10 to 24 feet suitable for buildings. Rate -/12/- annas a foot. Apply to—
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
5274 N. W. Railway, Lahore.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—Office Room to let with immediate entry in Oriental Buildings. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE, Bombay. 5094

TO LET.—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished on the Apollo Bunder, electric lights and fans separate bath and entrance. Apply to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

DESIRABLE FLATS at RUSI MANSION and BANOO MANSIONS Cumballa Hill. Oppen to Sea. Apply to:—
DORABSHAW DUBASH,
5255 54, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO LET—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Harbour.
Apply to:—
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO DABHOLKAR,
5221 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty, rent including electric fans and lights, ground floor Rs. 100, first floor Rs. 110 and second floor Rs. 120. Apply to
S. N. DABHOLKAR,
5229 Choupaty Road.

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or single room for gentleman, with electric lights, fans, all latest [illegible] including private bath, in [illegible] Lines, is offered at moderate rate [illegible] and all home comforts. Mrs. NIXON, [illegible] HOUSE. 3009

TO BE LET.—Two nice airy rooms for offices at the corner of Hummum Street and Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 25 and Rs. 20. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 5273

TO BE LET.—From 1st March, the spacious GROUND FLOOR of GRESHAM BUILDINGS on Esplanade Road, with a gallery and a strong room. Admirably suited for a bank. Electric lights and fans. For rent and other particulars, apply to—
E. W. FLOWER & SON.,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 5273

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the sale by public auction held on the premises on the 27th day of January, 1915, by Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers under instructions of Mr. MERWANJI ARDESHIR JAMSEDJI NOBLE the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1395 of 1914, ou[illegible] Court Mr. Pooranmal Goolji Cingani was the highest bidder for and declared the purchaser of the undermentioned property free from all incumbrances and claims. All persons having or claiming any claim, right, title or interest in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, conveyance, assignment, gift, legacy, bequest, inheritance, succession, use, trust, possession, occupation, maintenance residence, Lease, Mortgage, Lien, charge, security or otherwise howsoever, are therefore hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Albert Building, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at and fronting on the Eastern side of Pedder Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1596 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under some of the following numbers that is to say Old Number 616, New Number 2861, Old Survey Number 81, and new Survey Number 7095, 7113, and 7119 and bounded on the East by a public passage called Goswami on the West by Pedder Road, on the North by the bungalow of Dinshaw Nowroji Captain, and on the South by the bungalow of Shamji Akhai and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under Ward D Number 3465 (3) and Street Numbers 45, 47.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1915.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
5278 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE NAUCHANDI FAIR and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION is to take place this year from 14th to 21st March, 1915. For full particulars apply to the TEHSILDAR MEERUT. 5275

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of PARSHOTAM KANJI KHARWA a widower late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ....Deceased.

VITHALDAS KANJI KHARWA of Bombay Kharwa Hindu Inhabitant a tile-turner residing at Sonapur 2nd Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 30th day of January, 1915.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA AND CO.,
5285 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 516 of 1913 Re: RAI BAHADUR SHRIKISENDAS NARAINDAS.
No. 553 of 1913 Re: JETHMAL BHAGCHAND.
No. 582 of 1913 Re: MOWJI MULJI THUCKER & anr., traded as Mowji Moolji.
No. 602 of 1913 Re: KESARIMAL BALCHAND traded as Balchand Kanjiram and Balchand Kesarimal and also Kesarimal Ratanchand.
No. 660 of 1913 Re: RANCHORDAS MULJI traded as Ranchordas Mulji and also as Mulji Anandji.
No. 278 of 1914 Re: IBRAHIM ALLIMAHOMED MEMON traded as Ibrahim Allimahomed.

NOTICE is hereby given that first dividends are intended to be declared in the above estates.
Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay on or before the 10th day of March 1915.
If they fail to do so they will be excluded from these Dividends.

R. B. PATEL.
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
Fort, 3rd February, 1915. 5283

BOMBAY P[illegible] TRUST.

Four per cent Debenture Lo[illegible]
Thirty Years ..... Rupees 10,0[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRUSTEES of the PORT OF BOMBAY will on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of March, 1915, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the Office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours in 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said [illegible] hours of March 1915, from and after which [illegible] 31st day of terest will cease to run on any [illegible] date the indebentures not so presented at [illegible] of the said aforesaid.
Dated this 3rd day of Feb[illegible] surrendered as
By order of the Trustee[illegible] ruary 1915.
[illegible] of the Port of Bombay.
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

THE MYSORE S[illegible] TURING, SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Ad-interim Dividend of Rs. 7/8/0 per share of Rs. 250 and Rs. 1/8/0 per share of Rs. 50 equal to six per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 31st August 1914, is made payable on [illegible] after Saturday the 20th day of February 1915, at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of the share certificates to shareholders whose names stand on the register of Members on the 13th February 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 19th February, 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Henshaw's Buildings,
Bank Street, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1915. 5281

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the final dividend of Rs. 700 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 35 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each will be paid on and after Wednesday the 10th February 1915, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Company's Office to the registered Shareholders on production of their share certificates.
For the Bombay Burmah Trading Corp. Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1915. 5284

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 278, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.
SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS "MINOCHER VILLA," WITH A LARGE PIECE OF BUILDING LAND, AT SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA, OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, under the directions of Mr. Cowasji Muncherji Davar, and Mr. C. H. G. Weathrall, the trustees of a deed of Settlement, dated the 7th day of December, 1908, and executed by late Mr. Muncherji Cowasji Davar, deceased, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property, known as "Minocher Villa," at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 1,332 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, premises or buildings, standing thereon known as "Minocher Villa" situate on the southern side of Sassoon Dock, at Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the North by Sassoon Dock Road, No. 1, on the south by land, belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, leased to Muncher-shaw Nowrojee Disana, on the East by vacant land, belonging to the said Trustees and on the West by the Sassoon Dock Cross Road, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 2—9664, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors and which land and premises are divided into two portions, viz:—The building site which occupies an area of 832 square yards or thereabouts and the garden ground which occupies an area of 500 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings and erections now erected and built thereon which are to be used for residential purposes only and as private dwelling house unless the consent in writing of the said Trustees of the Port of Bombay has been previously obtained to any other use to which the said premises are to be put as provided for in the Lease under which the said premises are held and which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Assessor of Rates and Taxes under Ward No. A. 209, and Street No. 299-301. Sassoon Dock Road. No. 1, at Colaba in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay.
The premises are held under the Lease from 1st January, 1906 for 49 years from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and renewable for a term of 49 years more.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th February, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, BEST QUALITY, CROKERYWARE, GLASSWARE, ETC.
Under instructions of the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 7th February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Byculla Fire Brigade Building below the Bridge at the corner of Haines Road very valuable and handsome (made to order), artistic teakwood household furniture, comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs handsome hall side and corner cabinets, single and double almyrahs, hanging, clothes and gown presses, dresing chest of drawers fancy teapoys, hatstands, drawing room sofas and chairs, sweet toned cottage piano, new-designed drawing room screens, reclining sofas, writing and dressing tables, office chairs, glass door bookcases, easy and rocking chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets, new designed iron and brass bedsteads, rich carpets, rich glassware, crockeryware, one lot Encyclopoedia books, table ornaments and cooking utensils, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc.
The property of F. C. Purt, Esq., the late Foreman of the Byculla Fire Brigade Station and Mrs. L. V. Purt.
The property is on view.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1915.

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 5th current at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), D'LAL M. & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises adjoining their rooms, very rich household and office furniture specially made to order, such as double and single bedsteads, wardrobes, gown presses, almyrahs, glass cupboards, dining chairs, bookstands, hatstands, marble wash hand tables, dinner tables, dressing tables, marble round tables, revolving shelf. phonograph, chest of drawers, dumb-waiter, dinner wagon, drawing room suite, velvet lined, &c., &c.
The property of Mrs. S. Gindie and of others.
The above on view.
D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH AND 20 BALES GUNNIES.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 4th day of February, 1915, at 3 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., at the Godown, near their Pehdi in Khoja Moholla, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Randas Kanjee.
10 bales each 1,000 yards Hessian cloth 45in. by 11 ozs. of September delivery.
30 bales each about 1,000 yards Hessian cloth 50in. by 10 ozs. of October to December delivery.
40 bales each about 2,000 yards Hessian cloth 40in. by 8 ozs., of October and November delivery.
20 bales each 300 pieces gunnies 44in. by 26in. weighing 21lbs. of Kelvin Mill, October and November delivery.
A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of the next day.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
On SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Upper Colaba, opposite the "Afghan Church," very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising:—
Sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, table ornaments, pictures, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, gent's bicycles, large size ice chest. Singer's hand sewing machine, nearly new coir matting, fowl house, garden flower pots, etc., etc.
The property of Sergeant Major R. K. Rey, proceeding to Europe and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
Property of another Gentleman.
1 English built light Victoria [illegible] thoroughly done up with new rubber tyres [illegible].
J. S. MODY [illegible] and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th Feb. 191[illegible]5.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.
Suit No. 448 of 1914.
Mahomed bin Abdul Wahab Mishari,
vs.
Saib bin Mubarak al Naikal.
Pursuant to the liberty reserved to the plaintiff under the decree in the above suit dated the 30th day of July 1914 Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at No. 22 Apollo Street Fort at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), on account of the defendant herein the following:—
A parcel of about 1,322 White Jeewan Pearls weighing about 325 chows.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
4th February, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA
CINEMA
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PICTURE PALACE
Phone—Sandhurst Road, No. 1266.
THE LAST 2 NIGHTS OF THE EXHIBITION OF
A STOLEN INHERITANCE
A 4-Part Drama of Rare Photography showing vividly the life of an Adventuress in 64000 pictures of intense sensation and thrill.
It features Mario Bonnard, the world-famous actor who played the part of Satan some time back.
With full complement of one more cowboy drama, 3 comics and our latest War Pictures.
Times and Prices as Usual.
COMMENCES NEXT SATURDAY
THE MOST-TALKED-OF FILM
LUCILLE LOVE
LUCILLE LOVE
LUCILLE LOVE
THE GIRL OF MYS[illegible]
39,000 FEET. 15 SERIES.
It will l[illegible]
3 INSTALMENTS [illegible] WEEKS
OF
10 PARTS every week.
NOTE CHANGE IN OUR USUAL TIMES & PRICES
See our next Saturday's Advertisement
Attractive Booklets will be obtainable at the theatre.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.
OPEN DAILY
From 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)
From 3rd February to 16th ebruary (including Sunday.)

SKATING RINK
Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
adies Session 9-30 to 10-30.
Evening Session 6 to 8.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30.
Tuesday, 16th February.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
Charni Road. LATEST WAR FILMS | TO-NIGHT! An Attractive Budget. | Tel. No. 1271. GREATEST WAR-DRAMAS
SEE THE THRILLING AMERICAN—WAR EXCLUSIVE
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN
An Episode of the Spanish-American War.
A Thrilling Drama that moves at the rate of one hundred miles an hour There are punches galore, exciting battle scenes and a plot that will "grip" from start to finish.
WE MAKE A SPECIALITY OF THESE WAR PICTURES.
WAR NEWS | The latest from the front. | A New "Billy Boy" Cartoon. | SEA DREAMS
POMPII—A fine scenic. PIMPLE—A ripping comic.
3 Shows Nightly at—7, 8-15 & 10.
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—
Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—
K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents,
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Free! Free!! Free!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C.17

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BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER. Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£465,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTd

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

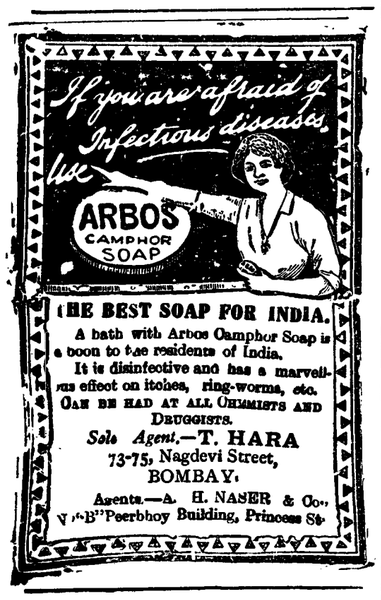
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A SCOTT SMITH, Manager.



THE BEST SOAP FOR INDIA.

A bath with Arbos Camphor Soap is a boon to the residents of India.

It is disinfective and has a marvellous effect on itches, ring-worms, etc.

CAN BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sole Agent.—T. HARA

73-75, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Agents.—A. H. NASER & Co., V. "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princess St.

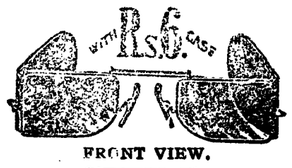
Kasagra is the most pleasant and effective remedy ever produced for gently and permanently curing bowel torpidity and the many disorders dependent thereon. D.20

Use "The Amulet"

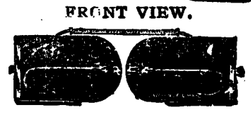
Glare Protector. (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price



FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side Pieces Rs. 12
" Rayophyll " " " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of troubles

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES:

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

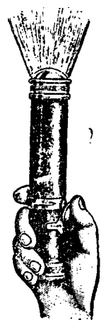
Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras, Rangoon.

Head Offices:—

12, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Stalls.

HIGH CLASS INDEPENDENT ELECTRIC TORCHES.



"A friend in need is a friend indeed". Our Electric Torches are loyal friends. Various sizes and qualities in stock.

SEND FOR LIST.

A. P. MANNING, Esquire, Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, says:—"I am perfectly satisfied with the Electric Torch I bought from, you some time back."

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING COMPANY, KARACHI.

Largest house in India for Independent Electric Lights.

WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

ADD TO YOUR BRAIN POWER



Your success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige.

Price per bottle of 25 pills, Re. 1/4.

Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.

V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.

Jeema Musjid, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.		
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5	12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5	2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand-125 deg.	4	15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3	12	0 per 8 Imp. gains.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above case oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE MANAGER.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 3.

Disturbed conditions in northwest India is more marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in west Baluchistan and east Rajputana. Local in Central India. A few falls also occurred in the United Province, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Jhansi one inch, Pasni three quarters, Ajmer one, Kotah two, Udaipur a half, Neemuch two, Malegaon a half.

Forecast:—Increaseof precipitation in the United Provinces, extension into the Punjab and Kashmir; rainfall is likely to decrease in Baluchistan and east Rajputana.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd February 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jhansi has had 1.17" and Cawnpore 0.30". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess; day temperature is in defect at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly generally rain has fallen in east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.29" and Ajmer 0.93". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Central India West; Neemuch has had 1.76"; Skies are heavily clouded at Neemuch and lightly to moderately clouded in the western half of Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal in Central India West; day temperature is in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.43" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

General remarks.—The disturbed conditions in Rajputana and the central parts of the country have given fairly general rain in Rajputana and local rain in the United Provinces and some showers in Sind, Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. A depression of considerable intensity is shown to-day over the south-west Punjab and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and heavy cloud has re-appeared in the Punjab. Fairly general rain has fallen in Baluchistan.

Fairly general rain is likely in the Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces and some showers in Sind, Central India West and the Central Provinces. A few showers are possible in the Bombay Deccan.

Erratum.—In the summary for yesterday under the division "The United Provinces" read "in the extreme southern districts" for "in the extreme northern districts."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of February 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a. m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2th)	67.7	48.8	81	..	4.80	—2.78
Jask	7.53	6.26	84	..	0.40	—2.03
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	81.6	68.2	73	..	3.17	1.09
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.0	49.7	78	..	0.30	—0.48
Rawalpindi	65.9	42.0	96	..	4.19	0.01
Lahore	71.0	47.8	86	..	1.35	—0.28
Hissar	72.2	46.4	82	..	0.81	..
Ambala	72.9	47.3	90	..	1.92	—0.64
Delhi	72.0	53.4	82	0.07	1.66	—0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mainpuri	77.3	53.0	97	0.70	0.32	1.05
Jhansi	68.4	56.0	97	1.17	0.57	—0.48
Cawnpore	74.6	54.9	100	0.30	1.48	0.31
Allahabad	76.6	57.5	82	..	0.78	0.67
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	75.1	56.8	91	0.07	0.59	0.04
Karachi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer	72.0	56.7	94	0.93	2.18	1.32
Jaipore	74.2	56.1	91	0.29	1.00	0.11
Kotah	75.4	58.4	92	..	1.09	1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.0	54.0	71	..	0.16	—0.09
Dwarka	81.9	64.5	63	..	0.09	—0.07
Veraval	83.2	59.9	77	..	0.08	—0.33
Rajkot	84.8	51.1	63	..	0.41	0.06
Bhavnagar Para	84.2	56.8	62	..	0	—0.32
Surat	84.9	62.3	77	..	0.70	0.16
Ahmedabad	83.8	59.5	86	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	84.8	56.9	79	..	0.33	—0.01
Neemuch	77.4	?	94	1.76	3.80	3.23
Indore	75.1	58.2	79	0.02	1.36	0.67
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	71.1	57.3	94	0.09	1.03	—0.49
Saugor	65.8	56.2	94	0.06	1.24	—0.30
Hoshangabad	73.6	59.0	86	0.02	2.39	1.15
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	83.8	61.2	59	..	1.57	0.12
Amraoti	81.8	61.8	66	..	1.60	0.16
Nagpur	82.0	61.7	79	..	3.45	1.34
Chanda	84.5	62.2	75	..	2.09	0.81
Raipur	82.2	62.8	77	..	1.24	0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.9	72.5	72	..	0.18	—0.36
Ratnagiri	86.1	71.5	71	..	0.42	—0.25
Mormugao	84.6	72.7	83	..	1.43	0.26
Karwar	83.8	68.2	85	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	70.6	50.5	82	0.43	2.97	2.20
Ahmednagar	83.3	57.5	70	..	1.06	0.88
Poona	85.2	62.7	80	..	0.61	—0.46
Sholapur	88.3	66.6	92	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	82.1	65.4	58	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	83 2	59 5	78	..	?	?
Aurangabad	82.0	61.3	74	..	2.04	0.99
Nizamabad (Indur).	85.9	64.8	68	..	2.05	1.22
Hyderabad	84.0	62.5	69	..	0.86	—0.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.7	73.0	70	..	3.61	0.26
Calicut	84.8	74.6	86	..	7.03	0.76
Cochin	89.2	75.5	78	..	13.34	4.76
Colombo	88.5	67.7	96	..	16.49	—5.04
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.8	66.3	88	..	3.04	—3.21
Bellary	92.8	68.3	58	..	2.01	0.72
Cuddapah	90.4	68.2	68	..	3.63	—1.03
Madras	85.9	71.4	94	..	24.41	4.45
Bangalore	85.5	63.1	84	..	2.14	—1.45
Coimbatore	89.8	70.0	75	..	4.01	—0.96
Trichinopoly	92.9	71.9	74	..	5.54	—2.62
Negapatam	83.5	71.3	78	..	18.70	—9.81

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 2nd February 1915.

Means of observations, taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.939	Inches
Temperature of Air	77.4	degree,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.6	"
Dew Point	70.6	"
Reative humidity of Air	0.798	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy —10	7.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9	"
Minimum do. do.	72.8	"
General direction of Wind from mid-night to midnight	SE, ENE, ESE, WS W	
Movement of Wind from mid-night to midnight	111	Miles

HUMAN HEREDITY.

DID WE ARRIVE WITH ALL OUR LUGGAGE?

When the human race set out for this world did it arrive with all its necessary luggage, and has it now merely to unpack what it brought with it? Asks "Public Opinion."

This, judging by a "Times" review of the science of the year, seems to have been one of the most interesting points raised in the Presidential address of the British Association held in Australia, but reports of which were snowed under by the war.

"Yet under ordinary conditions," says "The Times," "we must suppose that the Presidential address delivered by Mr. Bateson, the apostle of Mendel in this country, would have led to a flood of discussion, general as well as technical, because he brought his science to bear upon the life of the individual and the State, and was more than stimulating, indeed deliberately provocative, in his treatment both of political and of scientific opinion.

EVOLUTION AND SUDDEN CHANGES.

"His address was an affirmation of the main Mendelian position that evolution is an affair of sudden, inexplicable, discontinuous changes, and not the slow accumulation of small variations along a stream of tendency. Continuity is a plausible enough explanation when you simply marshal the existing races: it is when you acquaint yourself with the facts of descent that the discontinuity becomes apparent.

"At a flower show you can range all the sweet peas exhibited in a beautifully graded series, passing from the wild species by insensible stages in one direction towards white and in the other direction towards a purple that is almost black; how natural to suppose that each generation took a small step in one direction or another from the common centre! Yet the actual facts are that the two extremes were among the earliest varieties to arise from the wild form; the big variations come first, the little, intermediate forms arise later.

EVOLUTION AND THE RACE.

"Perhaps the most suggestive proposition put forward in Mr. Bateson's address—tentatively and with reserves, it is true—is that variation, which all agree lies at the root of evolution, proceeds not by the addition of factors bearing new characters but by the loss of factor of an inhibitory nature which when present prevent the development of the character in question.

"We must begin seriously to consider whether the course of evolution can at all reasonably be represented as an unpacking of an original complex which contained within itself the whole range of diversity which living things present.

"This point of view may be little more than a speculation as yet, but the student of philosophy will be charmed to see in it the emergence of an old antinomy—predestination as against free will. The other point on which Mr. Bateson laid stress was the possiblity of variation through the fractionation and the accumulation of the Mendelian factors; in particular we may thus suggest explanations of some of the puzzling facts in human descent.

HOW TO GET FIT MEN.

"Mr. Bateson's second address dealt entirely with the application of Mendelian conceptions to the human race: in the main it might be summarised as a plea for breed against the loose democratic idea that any quality can arise anyhow out of the mass of the race. Bateson's thesis is that you can only get a mathematician out of a mathematical ancestor—that statesmen and musicians have had their like for forebears and can only otherwise arise through the operation of some of the rare releases of which we have been writing above."

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM (Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a med cine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells juice, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, prices and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as Agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta

St. IVEL, LTD., YEOVIL, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

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Supply:—

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HARDWARE,
FURNITURE,
CEMENT,
ETC. ETC.

FREE Stores Price Lists ON REQUEST.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. E-17

—NOTICE.—

MOST IMPORTED COFFEE

have INCREASED in price

from 25% to 50%

LIPTON'S COFFEES

REMAIN AS BEFORE

BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICES

PURE at . . . Re. 1- 2-0 per lb.

FRENCH No. 1 at. . „ 0-13-0 „ „

„ „ 2 „ . . „ 0-10-0 „ „

NO INCREASE IN PRICE

Blended by Experts, Roasted and Ground Daily

Obtainable from all large Dealers.

REFUSE HIGHER PRICED OTHER BRANDS.

LIPTON'S Ltd. (Incorporated in England)

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THE CLEANER FOR WHITE HATS & SHOES

Other compounds only paint *over* the dirt. Bon Ami is an absorbent mineral soap which dissolves the dirt out of the canvas, restoring the original new appearance.

CHEAP & LASTING!

Write at once for sample and book of directions to the Sole Agents:—

TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Ltd.,

Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL:

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Feb. 2nd.

Bar Silver Spot	22 5/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	1 1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3/8
„ „ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	7/8
„ 7 day market loans ..	1 1/4

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	43,074

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.95
J. A.	.....
J. A.	5.03
A. S.	5.06
S. A.	.....
O. N.	5.13
N. D.	.....
D. J.	.....
J. F.	5.18

Liverpool, Feb. 2nd.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„	Sales of East Indian ..	—
„	Imports	36,953
Mid. Americans ..	.. .. ..	5.10
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. .. ..	6.55
New York Official noon call March	..	8.65
„ „ „ May	..	8.93
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	.. ..	8.34
„ „ „ May	..	8.59

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 2nd.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	4.88	4.94
June-July.	..	..
July-Aug.	4.96	5.02
Aug.-Sept.	4.99	5.05
Sept.-Oct.	..	..
Oct.-Nov.	5.06	5.12
Nov.-Dec.	..	..
Dec.-Jan.	..	..
Jan.-Feb.	5.12	5.17

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Tone of Cloths:—Firm.
Tone of Yarns:—Fair business.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	111,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	57,000
Futures at New York March ..	8.69
Previous closing price	8.62
Futures at New York May ..	8.95
Previous closing price	8·88
Spot Cotton at New York	8.60
Previous price	8.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8 1/8
Previous price	8 1/8
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.32
Previous price	8.28
Future at New Orleans May	8.62
Previous price	8.53
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8 1/4
Demand Bills	4.84½
Silver Commercial Bars..	48⅜

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

London, Feb. 2nd.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.54
F.G. „ „	3.66
Fine „ „	3.78
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur.	4.35
Good Oomra M. G.	4.18
F.G. „ „	4.30
Fine „ „	4.42
Good M. G. Oomra	4.18
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.42
Good Broach	4.50

Quick relief from a tight, dry cough is obtained by the use of Zymole Trokeys. An excellent thing after singing or talking to prevent hoarseness. E-30

F.G.	..	..	..	..	4.65
Fine	..	..	..	..	4.80

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	A.S.	O.N.	J.F.16
1st Feb. Close ..	4.88	4.96	4.99	5.06	5.12
2nd Feb. Open ..	4.95	5.03	5.06	5.13	5.19
2nd Feb. Close ..	4.94	5.02	5.05	5.12	5.18
	pl. 6	pl. 6	pl. 6	pl. 6	pl. 6

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
1s Feb. Close	6.82	6.99	7.29
2nd Feb. Open	..	..	..
2nd Feb. Close	6.86	7.03	7.33
	pl. 4	pl. 4	pl. 4

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
30th Jan. Close.	8.48	8.76	9.19
1st Feb Close	8.62	8.88	9.30
2nd Feb. 11 a.m.	8.67	8.94	9.35
2nd Feb. Close	8.63	8.95	9.36

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
30th Jan. Close.	8.18	8.42
1st Feb. Close	8.28	8.52
2nd Feb. 11 a.m.	—	—
2nd Feb Close.	8.32	8.62

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 2nd.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April-May 58½

Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June 58

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Paid 60 5/8

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan-Feb. 54

Linseed Calcutta March-April. 54

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. 4 7/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar.; Hull £7

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B £64

Copper Braziers £79½

Yellow Metal 7½

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool 12-0-0

COPPER.

English best selected Copper 69½

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal 30

RUBBER.

Ceylon Rubber 2/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

February 2nd.

The market opened steady and continued so. Japanese Houses have been buying forward to a fair extent of Bengals, Oomras and Broach.

Ready cotton is in demand and the market closed steady.

We quote:—

Good Broach (March)	190½
Fully Good Bengal (March)	132.
Fine M. G. Bengals (March)	142.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (March).	157½
Fully Good Bengal (Jan., 1916)	166.

ARRIVALS.

February 1st & 2nd. 1915.

	Bales.
Khandeish	2,539
Central India	631
Barsi & Nagpur	2,637
Berar	8,476
Central Provinces	4,041
Dhollera	394
Broach	....
Compta & Dharwar	88
Westerns	33
Bengal & N. W. Provinces ..	3,655
Rajputana	903
Sind	225
Total ..	23,622
Total for 6 days	68,206
„ to date since 1st Sept. 1914.	826,658
„ same time last season ..	1,421,764

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone firm.
White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready .....Rs. 8-12, R. D. per cwt.
White Pessi, April-May .....Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. April-May, ...Rs. 7-6, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed. Tone steady.
Ready .....Rs. 7-9, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat April-May. ...Rs. 7-12, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone quiet but.
Mowraseed. Tone steady.
Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet.
Read ....Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.

Forward April-May .....Rs. 5-13, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 42, R. D. per candy.
Mimbara .....Rs. 43-8, B. T. per candy.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. ...Rs. 40-8, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 40,B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 45, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Secunderabad .....Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.
Red Khandwa, ...Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

ARRIVALS OF COTTON PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	2 Days' Total.	5 Days.	Since 1st Jan. 1915	Same period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	23,622 Cwts.	68,206 Cwts.	887,032 Cwts.	531,283 Cwts.
Wheat	2,131	3,456	178,725	204,447
Linseed	882	3,020	24,661	109,631
Rape, Rai, Mustard-Seed	2,041	4,738	33,745	6,509
Gingellyseed	3,975	14,952	98,188	357,621
Poppyseed	..	15	150	1,949
Groundnuts	11,775	27,731	151,068	298,140
Castorseed	4,942	12,670	75,522	175,445
Rice	7,744	17,358	285,529	234,800
Myrabollams	15,105	35,048	97,113	86,229
Cottonseed	33,627	65,033	447,366	885,012
Mowraseed	442	1,028	9,152	7,267
Gram	1,963	3,544	24,894	28,851
Jowari	2,140	6,224	105,122	151,228
Barley	..	965	3,430	1,357
Maize	11	11	796	97

EXCHANGE.

Basks, Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail .....1s. 3 29-32d.
T. T. Forward .....1. 3 29-32d. March.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready .....1. 4½d.
Credits 4 m-s. Months' .....1s. 4 5-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. Months' 172½
30 d-s. Honghong 131½
30 d-s. Shanghai 167
60 d-s. Yokobama .....147½ to 147.

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-0
Bombay do.	24-2-0
Australian do.	24-2-0
English Shield Soverelgns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-13-0

SHARE MARKET.

There is nothing of importance to note regarding the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day, the quotations stood stationary. Tata Iron and Steel shares also stood firm.

In Mill shares Davids were placed at Rs. 510, Fazulbhai at Rs. 362½, Madhavji at Rs. 1,055. Standards at Rs. 857½ and Colabas at Rs. 1,330.

In Railway shares Central Provinces (old issue) were placed at Rs. 117¼ x-D and Sialkot Narowal Ry., shares at Rs. 28¼ Bombay Burma Trading shares stood firm at Rs. 895.

Bombay Electric Tram Co., Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 202 but closed at Rs. 205 The fall is attributable to 12,000 new shares (ordinary) which the Company proposes to issue shortly.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,565. Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 56½.

Tata Hydro Electric Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 1,155.

Katni Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 88 sellers.

Tata Iron & Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 92½, and deferred after touching 187 closed at Rs. 189.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Transactions in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes were recorded at Rs. 94 and Rs. 94½ (clean pieces).

INDIAN COTTON MILLS.

PRODUCTION OF YARN IN NOVEMBER.

From the Report issued by the Department of Statistics, we learn that the total quantity of yarn spun in India during November 1914, amounted to 47 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 23 million lbs., as compared with 56 and 23 million lbs., respectively, in the corresponding month of the preceding year, the decrease in the former case being about 17 per cent.

In the four months August to November 1914, the quantity of yarn spun amounted to 202 million lbs. and that of woven goods to 81 million lbs., as against 224 and 95 million lbs. respectively, in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The decrease may be ascribed largely to the exceptional circumstances brought about by the war.

In the eight months April to November 1914, the quantities were 435 million lbs. of yarn and 176 million lbs. of woven goods. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of November was 43 million lbs., and the imports of the same counts were 72,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 4 million lbs., and of fine counts (above No. 40) 131,000 lbs., as against 2.3 million lbs. and 740,000 lbs., respectively, of imported yarn of the same counts.

The excise duty of 3½ per cent. "ad valorem" realised on woven goods in November 1914 amounted to Rs. 7,10,000 and in the eight months April to November 1914 to Rs. 30,96 000, as compared with Rs. 5,16,000 and Rs. 30, 82,000, respectively in the corresponding periods of 1913. The value of goods woven in Indian mills is thus estimated at Rs. 2,02,86, 000 in November 1914 and at Rs. 8,85,00,000 in the eight months April to November 1914. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in November 1914 was Rs. 4,32,01,000 and that in the eight months April to November 1914 Rs. 33,77,14,000.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 2.

Dondolo	Giacopello	Calcutta Jan. 27
Feb. 3.		
Chakdina	Elton	Karachi Feb. 1
Abydos	Davis	Mauritius Jan. 20
Bassano	Williams	Hull Dec. 19
Lhasa	King	Karachi Feb. 1

DEPARTURES.

February 3.

Fairport	Gregor	Pondicherry
Zayani	Weeke	Persian Gulf
Homayun	Courtenay	Calcutta
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:-

S.S. Varela	Deene	Bus rah.
S S. Kirin Maru	Tsuda	Kobe

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday:—

steamer Namur for China.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain M. Weeke, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Homayun:—The steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain G. W. Courtenay, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Abydos:—The steamer Abydos, 1,939 tons, Captain E. L. Davis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, which port she left on January 20, with a cargo of sugar, 6 cabin and 55 deck passengers.

S. S. Bassano:—The steamer Bassano, 2,762 tons, Captain G. B. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, which port she left on December 19, with a general cargo.

S. S. Dandolo:—The steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, which port she left on January 21, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakdina:—The steamer Chakdina, 1,580 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on February 1, with a general cargo.

S. S. Varela:—The steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain G. H. Denne, will sail to-day for Busrah via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The steamer Kirin Maru, 2,356 tons, Captain B. Tsuda, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Baron Cawdor:—The steamer Baron Cawdor, 2,764 tons, Captain T. M. Caskie, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Takata Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Takata Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Peking Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Peking Maru arrived at Kobe on the 1st instant.

PRINCES DOCK.

Wednesday, February 3rd 1915.

Bengonia	Howse	J. Macintosh & Co.
Dwarka	Moson	M. M. & Co
Firaoze	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Eden Hall	Kemp	K. Nixon & Co
Varela	Dume	M. M. & Co
Dondolo	Giacopello	G. Baldovini
Forerie	Young	K. Nixon
H. D. Netravati	Abubaker	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Baroda	Horsecoft	M. M. & Co
Banca	King	P. O. & Co
Kirin Maru	Isuda	N. Y. Kaisha
Nizam	Benzon	W. & A. G. & Co
Rydall Hall	Gray	K. Nixon & Co
Linga	Hossel	W. & A. Graham & Co
Nippon	Landguest	W. & A. Graham & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Roma	A. Cagialo	
Jehanjri	Lewis	T. Morrison & Co

M. W. D. D.

Sardinia	Zefferv	P. O. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Sutrarji	Goolam Allin	B. S. & Co.
Subarmati	Sahudin	
Irawadi	Goolam	
Saraswabi	Nola	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Akbar	Murch	
Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. Co
Budri	Evans	T. M. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel
Egyptian	Payne	T. M. & Co.
Galila	Mclntyre	Y. M. & Co
Nippon	Landguest	
Rahmani	Evans	B. & P. S. N. Co
Roma	Cogliolo	Italian P.S.N. Co
Saima	Ramunia	F. F. Campbell
Soyo Maru	Ozawa	
Talyabi	Cottrell	B. I. S. N. & Co.
Westminster	Williams	
Winamac	Young	

EXPORTS.

Feb. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s) 400 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 276 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 125 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co.; 66 bales hemp, G. Veerjee and Co.; 140 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,002 cwts. mustard seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 410 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.; 2 bales goat and sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 109 bales cow hides, Hajee Noormahomed and Hajee Eisa; 48 bales cow hides, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 27 cwts. khismiss, Dewjee Passoo and Co.; 50 cwts. khismiss, E. Mohomed; 54 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.; 25 bales savri cotton, D. Bomanjee and Co.; 7 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 4 bales sheep and goat skins, A. H. Bandally.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 3 bales woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Son; 96 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivandas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Frankenfels (s) 4,200 cwts. cotton seed, G. Bhimjee; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Tina (s) 500 bales cotton, The N. F. and C. Corporation; 400 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 2,025 cwts. jinjilly seed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR NAPLES.

Roma (s) 286 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LEGHORN.

Roma (s) 6,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Dandolo (s) 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kirin Maru (s) 187 cwts. myrabolums, 53 cwts. gum, 3 cwts. cardamoms, C. Manekjee.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, J. Finlay and Co.; 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Banca (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Namur (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Luzon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Banca (s) 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Goculdas and Co.

Namur (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 228 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Arcadia from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—371 cases 1 box silk goods, 137 cases 33 chests 543 bales 6 bundles silk, 1 bale waste silk, 23 cases waste silk yarn, 17 cases cotton goods, 1,070 cases fire-crackers, 40 bundles canes, 500 robbins poonac, 800 packages rattans, 17 cases peppermint crystals, 1 case peppermint oil, 144 cases refined camphor, 150 cases cassia lignia, 700 cases cassia, 491 bags arecanuts, 28 bags tapioca, 20 bags cubbes, 2 cases gambier, 1 case cigurs, 21 cases glass bead, 2 cases glass mirrors, 265 cases glass bangles, 368 cases meat, 251 cases provisions and oilman's stores, 56 cases milk powder, 51 cases cordeals, 8 cases mace, 44 bags nutmegs, 15 bags cardamoms, 1,870 bags betelnuts, 200 bags sugar candy, 46 cases 15 bundles 121 packages gum benjamine, 10 cases stick lac, 222 cases 959 chests 1,938 packages tea, 1 box gold bar, 50 boxes silver dollars, 86 bars refined silver.

S. S. Rydall Hall from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—132 boxes 43 packages 73 cases clocks, 5 cases 1 package locks, 92 cases tiles, 600 drums caustic soda, 60 packages lantern globes, 19 packages 101 cases 4 boxes medicine, 9 cases vaseline, 3 bundles lubricating grease, 40 bundles 1,733 cases lubricating oil, 2 packages paint, 93 cases varnish, 12 cases soap, 523 cases oats, 17 pieces copper sheets, 51 cases paper, 100 bales old newspapers, 1 case perfumery, 1 case confectionery, 36 packages cod liver oil.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 318,969; Ladies of Baglan District, Nasik, Rs. 500; Rewa Kantha Panch Mahals Branch:—per Mamlatdar of Dohad, Rs. 1,221; Indian Christians at Badwad, per Alliance Mission, Rs. 55; per Thana Branch:—Social Service Club, Thana, proceeds performance in Thana Theatre, Rs. 200; Mrs. Meyer, Simla, Rs. 75; Rewa Kantha, Panch Mahals Branch:—Village people of Godhra District, Rs. 343; per Miss Maneckbai Burjorjee, Rs. 45; Staff of the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, per Dr. Turner, Rs. 502; Kolhapur Branch, per Mr. R. C. Sabnis, Rs. 793, Rewa Kantha Panch Mahals Branch:—per Mamlatdar of Kalol, Rs. 136; per Mrs. Blenkinsop, Saugor, Rs. 286; Mr. R. G. J. Crisp, Rs. 5; Poona Presbyterian Church, Rs. 5; Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, Rs. 75; Savantvadi State, per Major Harrison, Rs. 238; A Nurse (Sir J. J. Hospital), Rs. 10; Mr. O. C. Ormsby, Rs. 26; A Parsi Lady, Rs. 10; Dr. Fakirji Ratanji, Rs. 25; per Mrs. Risdel, Bilaspur, Rs. 185; per Mrs. Sirur:—Mrs. Manjulabai Laud, Rs. 90; "Anonymous" per Mrs. Claude Hill, Rs. 2,000; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon, 17th instalment, Rs. 1,824; per Krishnalal K. Trivedi, Jetpur, Rs. 120; per Lady Robertson, Rs. 40; Mr. Arthur F. Sells, Rs. 100; A widow's mite, Rs. 25; Treasury Officer, Mahikantha, Rs. 70; Resident, Kolhapur Political Agent S. M. Country States, Rs. 165; Thana Branch, per Mrs. Dikshit, Rs. 25; per Mrs. Garrett, Nasik, Rs. 128; per Mr. P. McInnes, Lodge "Ubique" in the East, Kirkee, Rs. 45; A friend, Rs. 10; Capt. G. Montford, Rs. 2; Amounts found in Collection Boxes placed in Bombay Shops, 1st clearance, Rs. 321; Post Office officials employed in the Kangra Postal Division of the Punjab, per Mrs. McMinn, Rs. 626; Junagadh Branch, per Mrs. Rendall, Rs. 200; Total, Rs. 3,29,500.

Gifts of various kind have been received from:—Bijapur Branch; Mrs. La Touche, Jodhpur; Mrs. G. H. Cowan; Mr. N. Goculdas; Rao Bahadur U. Kasturchand, per Mrs. Setalvad; Matheran Ladies War Fund; Mrs. Stanyon, Nagpur; Mahomedan Female Orphanage; per Lady Robertson from Saugor; Mrs. Woolcombe; Belgaum Branch; Mrs. W. T. Sharp; Vajsur Wala of Bagasara, per Major Oldfield; Miss L. Engel; Mr. A. Sidney Smith, Miss E. Nissim; Alibag Branch; Mrs. Hodge; per Major Hancock, Porebandar; Jamnagar Branch; Miss A. Thompson, Yeotmal; per Rev. A. Robertson, Alibag; the Blind School; Anglo-Indian Empire League; Miss Brooke, Secunderabad; Dharwar Branch; per Lady Robertson, Nagpur; Talukdars, officers, gentlemen and merchants of Bagasara, per Mr. Mehta; Jetpur Branch, per Major Oldfield; Poona Branch; a friend; Miss S. S. Wadia; Government House, Bombay; Miss Bennett; a few Children per Mr. H. Banks; Mr. A. Kirke-Smith; the Mamlatdar of Chiplun; Mrs. J. Welsh, Lahore; a friend; Mr. Cowasjee; Mr. James Connell; Mrs. Sorab C. Hormusjee; Mr. N. Quinn; Mrs. D. Williamson; Junagadh Branch; C. E. Z. School, Krishnagar; Mrs. Hepper; H. E. Lady Willingdon; Annon Annon, Dehra Dun; Mrs. Edgcombe, Kurduwadi; Byculla Wesleyan Church; Mrs. Brierly, Thana; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi; Mrs. G. S. Kotwal; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Rodda, Dharwar; Mrs. Ferrers, Ratnagiri; Mr. V. A. Dabholkar; Mrs. Dhunkerley; Messrs. Leech and Weborny; Rajkot Branch; Ahmednagar Branch; Mr. Gopaldas N. Desai per Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S.; Villagers of Akulkheda, per Mrs. Rothfeld; Miss Gregory, Bhandara; per Mamlatdar of Dapoli; Mr. M. K. Mehta; Mr. F. F. Motiwala; Mrs. Aston, Major Wood, Baroda; Mr. I. Ibrahim, Rajkot; Mrs. Hayles, Mrs. E. T. Philson, Lucknow; Lady Knox, Allahabad; Anonymous, Mrs. D. F. Stewart Ranina; Mrs. Minchin Nanini Tal; Mrs. Napier, Mrs. Stuart, Dacca; Mrs. Maughan; Miss Simpkinson, Lady Bayley, Bankipore, Mr. J. G. Ardason, the Asian Club, Mr. P. P. Stewart, Lahore; St. Xavier's College Hosten, Mr. J. P. Wadia. Mrs. Barr, a friend, Mrs. Reid, Mr. R. A. Norris, Kalyan; Anonymous, Mrs. Snodgrass, Miss Rhenius, Mrs. Marshall Reid, Proprietor "Hindi Punch", St. Amorans Church, Messrs. Pauling & Co., Ltd., Mr. B. Anantacharya, Surat; Mrs. M. K. Dietz, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Babington, Mrs. Cocke, Rev. H. H. Smith, Alirajpur; Mrs. Elliot, Mr. La Fontaine, Miss Lattey, Miss Ray, Mrs. Brooke, Mr. D. Dewar, Mr. L. W. Michael, Mrs. Clarke, Rajkot Branch, Dr. Viccaji, Mrs. E. L. Hayward, Mrs. Wallace, the Superintendent, Sailors' Home, Mrs. Guidera, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Barnard, Mr. Bhirache, Miss S. B. Sethna, Mr. F. Todd, Rawalpindi, Mrs. Harrod, Rajkot, Mr. H. F. Major, Misses Love, Mrs. Strelley, Miss Preece, Mr. F. G. Collett, Savantvadi; and Mrs. Hodge.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 6-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 3rd February 1915 was 30.176 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ANILINE DYE TRADE.

ACTIVITY OF BRITISH CHEMISTS.

A condition of abject dependence on foreign sources of supply for such a vital requirement of industry as modern dyes is so intensely humiliating and so obviously dangerous, writes a correspondent of "The Times," that every business man is entirely in agreement with the Government in its decision to break through the trammels of tradition and take the unprecedented step of coming to the direct assistance of an industry, that essential to other industries, representing an annual output of £200,000,000, on which not less than 1,500,000 workmen depend.

HOME SUPPLIES.

Clearly the greater the danger of the British dye industry being reduced to impotence after the war the greater the need for the trades imperilled by such a contingency to take steps to prevent it. The investment of capital from that point of view should be regarded rather as business insurance than as speculative enterprise. But there are other considerations too, that should have due weight.

Great as the difficulties may be, there has been a tendency on the part of manufacturers to exaggerate them. It is not true that we are necessarily hopelessly dependent on Germany for our essential dyes, nor for the bases from which these dyes are made. Already there are again available British supplies of Beta-napthol, the production of which had ceased in this country.

The production of Beta-napthol should never have been abandoned. Its abandonment was not a fortuitous industrial incident, but part of the deeplaid German plan for securing dominance of the chemical industry and all that that entailed. Our manufacturers allowed themselves to be bought out by the German combine. The price of British subservience was paid partly in cash and partly in an arrangement to supply from Germany at a price leaving a comfortable margin of profit. The effect of this was seen in the lamentable position on the outbreak of war.

That state of things has, however, come to an end and the bases are now available. It is in the processes of manufacture that the greatest difficulties have been anticipated for though the formulae are available, there are infinite variations in applying the known formulae and it has been urged that experiments to find the most efficient methods will occupy considerable time.

That, of course, is perfectly true in some cases, but it appears to have been overlooked that the Swiss are as clever as the Germans in the chemical arts and the Government's resources are not necessarily restricted to the utilization of skill acquired by English chemists in English works. A great many English chemists have been employed in German works, owing to the lack of encouragement and miserable prospects that faced them here.

Let us take a case in point. It is only a few weeks since Indanthrene, a blue for which qualities were claimed superior even to natural indigo, was instanced by experts as a dye that would present the greatest difficulty to British endeavour. What has happened? A British Indanthrene has already been produced. The present writer has examined a sample, dyed with the new British product, and it has been pronounced, by the experts, a complete success.

Red lead was selected as another specially difficult product to manufacture. British red lead was said to be inferior to German. At the annual assembly of the Pigment Trades recently a red lead of British production was shown that was pronounced equal in every way to the German.

VALUE OF RESEARCH.

These are merely instances, but they are important as evidence that Lord Moulton has reason for his firm belief that there is nothing mysterious about the German dye industry, that its success is merely the result of long continued, organized effort and the application of the fruits of modern research. British chemists can do all that German chemists have accomplished if they set about it in the right way. Indeed, in one sense, our present Patent Laws enable us to regard German discovery and progress as the heritage of the new British industry.

One cannot help thinking that it is fortunate for the nation that our soldiers had more courage to face the German bullets than the capitalists are showing in facing German competition. In the commercial war which, in its own sphere, is just as deadly, and just as serious, as the war of arms, there must necessarily be risks, but, in this hour of national emergency, the call of duty should be heard as clearly by the capitalists as by the fighting man. It is necessary for Britain's industrial safety, that she should build up a native dye industry, and it is reasonable and right that the manufacturers, who use dyes, should contribute their quota towards its establishment.

There are, as Lord Moulton has urged, three essentials. The new industry must be large, not only to enable it to produce as a most economical unit, but to prevent its being put out of business. It must be national to prevent its entering an international combine. It must be co-operative to ensure outlet for its products.

The fear of German competition "after the war" is not a very noble sentiment, but let us examine it. It is urged that the Germans

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.
Bombay Hunt, The Kennels, Santa Cruz.
Y. W. C. A. Annual Public Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Bombay Gas Company's Social Club Fancy Dress Dance, Club Grounds, Parel, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Tata Hydro-Electric Works: Inauguration of first delivery of power, Parel, 5-15 p.m.
English Mail steamer, due at daybreak.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, Prize Distribution, 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, open daily 6-30 a.m., to 8 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Feb. 4.

1. Parades.—Parade for the week ending February, 6th:—
To-day, Thursday evening 5-30 p.m. parade at the Fort Riding School for non-Efficients. Dress.—Mufti.
Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjutant, Bo. Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 4.

1081. Mobilization. Guards.—The Officer Commanding "B" Coy. will detail 2 N. C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on and from 3rd instant.
Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks and water bottles.
47 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to companies as follows:—
No. 8280 Vol. R. E. Lee, "G" Coy.
No. 8281 Vol. J. P. D'Souza, No. 8282 Vol. J. B. Gomes, No. 8283 Vol. G. F. Gonsalves to "C" Coy.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March	"A Bunch of Roses"	Chapi
Overture	"Light Cavalry"	Suppe
Valse	"The Girl on the Film"	Sirmay
Selection	"San Toy"	Jones
Melo-die	"Un Pen D'Amour"	Silesu
Selection	The Pink Lady	Caryll
Galop	John Peel	Hunt

ENGLISH MAILS DELAYED.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia with the outward Mails of the 16th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Monday next.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Tuesday was 54, as compared with 83 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 85 of 1913. There were two attacks of plague and three of small-pox, but there were no deaths from either of these diseases, nor was any case of cholera reported during the day. Both the plague attacks occurred at Worli. The number of rats caught during the day was 2,330, of which four were found to be plague-stricken. One each of these latter had been caught in Umerkhadi, Mandvi, Market, and Kamatipura.

BURGLARY IN BOMBAY.

Ambanath Narayan, a Hindu, living on the first floor of a house in Mugbhat Lane, reports to the Police that at 3 p.m. on Tuesday the members of his family went out after locking up the place. On their return two hours and a half later they found the lock on the front door had disappeared and the door was open. Two bedroom doors were also found open, with things lying about. A tin trunk was found broken open and ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,503 missing therefrom.

FIRE IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday morning at about 10-30 a.m. fire broke out in a corrugated iron structure, used as a godown for storing waste cotton, situated at the rear of the Swan Mill, Sewree, Bombay. The mill operatives tried to put out the flames, which, however, spread to an adjoining godown containing a large number of oil drums and other things. The Chinchpokli, Byculla and Babula Tank Road engines promptly turned up, and with a copious supply of water from the mill tank, succeeded in preventing the fire from further spreading, and eventually put out the games at 11-30 a.m. The damage is estimated about Rs. 20,000, which is covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

INCREASE IN CIVIL ASSISTANT SURGEONS' SALARY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The "Calcutta Gazette" notifies the sanction of the Government of India to increase the pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons appointed to be Civil Surgeons in Bengal. The present salary is Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 500. With effect from 21st September last the pay will be Rs. 400 rising to Rs. 600.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STORY OF A MONEY ORDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate has disposed of the case in which Mirza Abul Samad Beg charged Nagardas Laldas Shroff and Kalidas Nathubhai with criminal breach of trust, cheating and criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 400, and with abetment. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. Baptista, barrister, and Messrs. V. F. Vicaji and B. H. Daruwalla defended the accused.

The complainant alleged that the second accused told him at Delhi that he was the agent of the General Engineering Company of Apollo Street, Bombay, and the first accused its proprietor and manager. He thereupon sent Rs. 400 to the first accused by telegraphic money order as part payment of a stone mill. Subsequently, the first accused denied having received the amount.

The defence was that the amount in question was recovered at Delhi by the second accused at the instance of the first accused, in respect of certain outstandings. It was arranged that the complainant, who had assisted the second accused in recovering the dues, was to send the money to Bombay to the first accused by telegraphic money order.

The Magistrate said the complainant's story was a false one and discharged both the accused.

HIS THIRD CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabajirao charged Asharam Sumbaram with the theft of a purse containing seven currency notes of ten shillings each, and postage stamps, of the collective value of Rs. 55, belonging to Mr. James Gordon, an engineer in the Royal Naval Reserve.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Gordon was making purchases at Sheikh Memon Street, when the accused put his hand into his pocket and removed the purse. Mr. Gordon, feeling that his pocket was being interfered with, turned round and caught the accused. The latter tried to break away from the complainant's grip, but was held fast and handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged Baloo Pandoo and three other tindals with sailing their prows without lights.

Some Government coal boats were being towed out of the Prince's Dock about 7-45 p.m. on the 12th January, when the four accused tried to get out of the Dock without lights with a view to avoid being noticed. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 7 each.

DISOBEYING DOCKMASTER'S ORDERS.

Suram Anaji and another tindal were charged, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with refusing to obey the Dockmaster's orders. On the 15th January the transport Pagenturn was getting into the Alexandra Dock. The accused, who were blocking the entrance channel with their prows, were ordered to move away but they refused to do so for some time, with the result that the transport was delayed. They were convicted and fined Rs. 7 each.

BREAKING UP CRIMINAL TRIBE.

ALLEGED PROFESSIONAL THIEVES AND HOUSE-BREAKERS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 3.

The efforts which the Police are making to break up the criminal tribe, known as the Bhamptas, resulted in placing on trial, before Mr. Balak Ram, Additional Sessions Judge, to-day, of a gang of forty-six men, who are said to be professional thieves and house-breakers. The present is the sequel to a trial before the same Judge in October 1913 when 58 men out of 60 were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for quite a large number of thefts committed both in running trains and in various cities of India. The present gang hails from the Bhimtadi Taluka and its surrounding districts. The men, who are mostly related to each other, have been convicted on various occasions of theft and housebreaking. The trial is likely to last some time. Khan Bahadur Davur appears for the Crown.

LATER.

Another batch, forty seven in number, of a criminal tribe known as the Bhamptas, were placed before Mr. Balak Ram, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, to-day, charged under Section 401, I.P.C., with being members of a gang organised for the purposes of committing thefts.

The operations of the gang cover a period of 17 years, from 1889 to 1905, and property which was exhibited in court, consisted of gold and silver bangles, nose rings, necklets and numerous other articles and formed quite an imposing display. The total value of the property is about Rs. 18,000. Five of the accused pleaded guilty, the remainder stating that during the last few years they had done nothing.

The evidence of Sub-Inspector Ramchander Raghunath of Islampur, Satara District, went to show that the clue to the existence of the gang was obtained through five money orders for Rs. 1,200 each being sent from Howrah to a Bhampta named Ramdass at Rui in Satara District. These were confiscated by Government on suspicion and Ramdass was convicted. Witness then gave particulars of money orders received by the members of the present gang and others amounting in value to Rs. 8,000 during the years 1908, 1909 and 1910. There are in all 427 witnesses and of these 125 are complainants, 30 accomplices, 75 general and specific receivers and 30 policemen, and 40 additional witnesses have been collected since the committal of the case to the Sessions.

The case will probably continue for two months.

At the Executive Council Chamber, Fort St. George, Madras, on Tuesday morning the Governor performed the ceremony of unveiling the portraits of Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley, presented to the Madras Government by the Sir Arthur Lawley Memorial Committee, of which Mr. A. E. Lawson is the Secretary and Sir S. Subramania Iyer president.

WHAT IS A PRINTING PRESS?

ACCUSED FINED RS. 200.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which Khan Saheb Kavasji Petigara of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Swami Guru Madan Mohanlal, an ascetic, with keeping a printing press without making a declaration, as required under the Press Act.

The case for the prosecution was that Khan Saheb Petigara searched the accused's house at Thakoredwar in connection with a theft, when he found three cases of printing types, composed matter, tins of printing ink and other materials, concealed under a stand on which was placed a big idol. Leaflets could be printed by pressing paper against the composed matter.

The defence was that the accused intended making a declaration after purchasing a printing machine.

The Magistrate said he had carefully considered the question whether articles found with the accused constituted a press, and he came to the conclusion that they did so. All the materials necessary to print leaflets or circulars with had been found. A press need not necessarily consist of a printing machine, and anything capable of turning out printed matter was a press. The evidence showed that the leaflet produced was printed by simply pressing a paper on the composed matter that was found in the accused's possession. The object of the Press Act in requiring a declaration under section 4 was that the authorities might be able to trace the place of printing if obscene, seditious or any other objectionable matter was printed and thus to control the printing and publication of such matter. To hold that all the materials for printing could not be a press without the employment of a machine would not be justified under the Act. Indeed it would defeat one of the primary objects of the Act, because a person could have all the materials for printing as in this case the accused had and could secretly print the most objectionable pamphlets, leaflets and circulars by simply pressing a paper on the composed matter, without making a declaration for keeping a press, and thus easily avoid making a declaration. As a matter of fact Inspector Petigara's evidence showed that lately some objectionable circulars and leaflets had been circulated, though of course the accused could not, without evidence, be held responsible in any manner for them. The composed matter, actually found with the accused, was not objectionable but that was beside the point, because the type was there and any other matter could have been composed and printed. The Magistrate held, for these reasons, that the materials, found with the accused, constituted a press, and as, no declaration had been made, the accused was guilty under the Press Act. Considering the fact that the accused had concealed the materials under the stand of an idol, the Magistrate thought it was a serious case.

Khan Saheb Petigara, at this stage, informed the Magistrate that he had been instructed by Mr. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner, C.I.D., to leave the question of punishment in the hands of the Court, though the accused had throughout refused to give any information about himself and his antecedents. Amongst the articles found in the possession of the accused was a stick which had since turned out to be a sword-stick.

The Magistrate said it was for the Inspector to proceed against the accused for possession of the sword-stick. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs 200, in default, to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MADRAS

DISCOURAGING FEATURE OF YEAR'S WORKING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

A Madras Government resolution reviewing the report on the working of the Co-operative Societies Act in the Madras Presidency for 1913-14 inter alia states:—The Government note with regret the discouraging feature of the year's working in which is to be found an increased proportion of arrears due to societies and from societies to banks both on account of principal and interest. They regard the punctual recovery of loans and interest, as they fall due, as an important matter and the growing neglect of such recovery is likely seriously to retard and discredit the movement. A noteworthy feature in the year's progress is increased in the number of societies formed for purely agricultural purposes, such as cultivation of improved varieties of crops and wholesale purchase of agricultural requisites. The Government are gratified to learn that philanthropic associations, such as the Servants of India Society and the Young Men's Christian Association, are showing that they realise the possibilities of co-operation by taking measures to train agents in co-operative principles. There is undoubtedly a wide field for private enterprise in the organisation and management of co-operative societies among lower non-agricultural castes for continuous and detailed supervision, which such societies need, can hardly be provided without the assistance of private agencies.

FORTIFYING THE DARDANELLES.

An Athens correspondent states that, according to telegrams from Lemnos, the Turks have concentrated in the Dardanelles a large number of old barges filled with earth and stones, which are to be sunk in the Straits to prevent the entry of the Allies' warships.

Twenty German officers have arrived in the Dardanelles with a number of mechanics. Great activity prevails in the forts commanding the Straits, and the sentries have received orders to shoot any foreigner who approaches.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ARTISTES AT THE GAIETY.

The trio of artistes who are to appear at the gala performance at the Gaiety Theatre to-night,—Lew Marks, May Sherrard and Gertie Brooks,—have been playing together for some time in Calcutta, and have earned golden opinions from the theatre-goers in that city. They are giving a special show here, topical and well suited to the present warlike times.

Mr. Lew Marks will present what is described as a "whimsical tabloid revue entitled "It's a long way to,—?" in which he will be assisted by the two ladies, who will sing patriotic songs. He will also give another skit in the shape of a war alphabet, and will sing several new and characteristic songs. May Sherrard, who, as all Bombay knows, is a laughter-maker of the first rank will appear as a "nut," and in other male impersonations; while Gertie Brooks will sing chorus songs and dances.

With a number of capital pictures, the Gaiety show to-night will take a bit of beating.

WAR FUND ENTERTAINMENT.

AL-FRESCO CONCERT AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The al-fresco entertainment in aid of the War Relief Fund at the Esplanade Bandstand last night was quite a success, although the audience was not as large as the programme merited. The Gaiety Entertainers provided a capital show, and Miss Gertrude Gebest, Miss Belle Sparks and Little Mona were heard to great advantage in a number of chorus songs. Mr. T. Champion, too, did well, but he would do well to remember, as we have pointed out before, that gags hoary with age are no less objectionable in India to-day than they are in England.

Mr. Lew Marks contributed several most enjoyable turns to the programme, in addition to proving an admirable foil to Mr. Champion in the Christy Minstrel part of the show. He gave a war alphabet which was very clever, and later on sang a parody of Mark Sheridan's song "Belgium put the Kybosh on the Kaiser" which was exceedingly smart. Mr. Marks was what might be called an "extra turn" last night, but he gave a slight foretaste of what he can and will do to-night at the Gaiety, when he will be giving his own show, and will be all out to please.

COMPLAINT FROM LATUR.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST STATION AUTHORITIES.

We received the following telegraphic message last evening from a correspondent at Barsi:—

The station authorities of Latur station, Barsi Light Railway, are refusing to the lawful owners delivery of goods and also are refusing to accept consignments of goods sent to the station yard for despatch, even after full satisfaction according to Railway Regulations. Business is greatly shocked. The higher authorities were informed to no instant effect. Matters are growing worse. It is learnt that the Agent, Mr. Hickie, is going to Latur by the night train to mend matters. It is earnestly hoped that Mr. Hickie will try his best to bring out satisfactory results." This message had been presented at the Latur station telegraphic office yesterday at 2 p.m., but was refused after a detention of 4 hour. Therefore, we had to come to the Barsi Government Telegraphic Office to despatch this message.

BELGAUM JAIL RIOT.

RECAPTURED CONVICT GANG.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Feb. 3.

It is reported that five of the convicts who escaped from the Belgaum jail when the Berads made their attack on the jail guard on the night of 27th December, have been recaptured. Thirty other convicts are under trial before the City Magistrate for attempting to break out at the time of this fatal affray during which, it may be remembered, eighteen Berads lost their lives.

WAR ON ARCHITECTURE.

Lecturing at the Camera Club during mail week, on the destruction of architecture in the war, Mr. E. W. Harvey-Piper, F.S.A., laid stress on the fact that by a cruel misfortune buildings for which there was no parallel in Europe had stood across the warpath.

Thus the tower of Malines was the finest single tower in the whole of the Continent; Rheims was undoubtedly the grandest building of the western world, and for buildings considered as a group there was nothing more picturesque than the Cloth Hall, Hotel de Ville, and cathedral at Ypres.

A photograph which he received while actually delivering his lecture showed that this group had met with pitiful destruction.

The final forecast of sugar cane crops of Bengal for 1914-15 states that the total quantity of "gur" from all sources is estimated at six millions eight hundred and two hundredweights.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

IMPROVEMENT OF FOOT-PATHS.

A weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman Mr. Cawasji Jehangir presiding, when consideration was given to the following letter from the commissioner:—

I have the honour to state that in response to an invitiation by advertisement of tenders for the work of paving with Shahabad stone slabs portions of the footpaths of Mint Road, junctions of Gowalia Tank Road and Pedder Road, etc., six tenders have been received as under:—

(1) Messrs. Abdul Karim & Co. Rs. 17,904 15 2;
(2) Messrs. Dayabhai Vasanji & Sons. Rs. 18,899 11 3;
(3) Messrs. Ramji Keshavji & Co. Rs. 18,925 1 2;
(4) Messrs. Haji Ahmed Haji Suleman & Co. Rs. 18,993 13 6;
(5) Messrs. Sayaji Nagoji & Co. Rs. 20,525 13 7; and
(6) Messrs. Shamsunder Balaji. Rs. 21,002 3 9;

As the tender of Messrs. Abdul Karim, Co. is the lowest of the six tenders received, I propose to accept it subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to a contract being entered into with the firm for the execution of the work at a cost of Rs. 17,904-15-2. The cost will be met from the grant of Rs. 20,000 provided in the current year's Budget for paving footpaths."

The Committee granted the necessary sanction.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been a careful reader of your article under the above heading and the correspondence which it has drawn which has caused me very much confusion; for as a non-Christian and a student of the Christian Bible, I do not know what to understand, and find that I am in an inextricable muddle. I have always understood, according to the Book of Romans, that the salvation of the Christian and the greatest and teaching of Christianity was the Redemption by the Death of Christ, with which event, it is written the veil of the Temple at Jerusalem was rent in twain and demonstrated the abolition of the Jewish law and the introduction instead of a regime of Grace as a corollary of the Atonement Christ had made for his people by his crucifixion. With this I have learnt that the essentials of Christianity lay in a belief and faith in Christ and that baptism was a sign of entrance into the Christian fold. I find by your article that I am in error, as it is you say that the Cathedral authorities have refused the sacrament to a Christian who was in a dying state. Will some Christian gentlemen kindly spare a few minutes to enlighten me on these subjects? If the Church was established by Christ, what has law to do with a Christian and his religion? I have referred to my Nelson's Concordance and cannot find the word Sacrament, but the dictionary (Imperial) gives its theological meaning as

an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace or more particularly a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian Church to be observed by his followers, by which their special relation to him is created, or their obligation to him renewed and ratified. In the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church it is held that there are seven sacraments, viz., baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders and matrimony. Protestants in general acknowledge the two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The former is called a sacrament, for by it persons are separated from the world brought into Christ's visible Church and laid under particular obligations to obey his precepts. The latter is also a sacrament, for by commemorating the death and dying love of Christ, Christians avow their special relation to him and renew their obligations to be faithful to their divine master. When we use sacrament without any qualifying word, we mean by it the eucharist or Lord's Supper.

I am now more involved than ever, but I do learn that sacrament is a renewal and ratification of obligations to Christ, which I suppose it is open to any Christian to do at will as "an outward and visible sign of inward and visible grace" which is "enjoined by Christ," hence I cannot understand what law has to do with it. If you or any of your readers would enlighten me on the subject, I shall be very much grateful. I enclose my card and sign myself.—Yours, etc.,

ENQUIRER.

A RESERVIST'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some few weeks ago I suggested through the medium of your paper, that we should get a chance of going to the front, with our respective regiments or batteries. As our appeals to the S. S. O.'s still appear to be of no avail, and we hear no news of the why and wherefore of being kept here, may I once again suggest that the C-in-C or G. O. C. should give all those with over three years to complete on the Army Reserve, the chance of joining their units in England. It seems quite wrong to me, that with the cry for more men in the Homeland, we who have been trained in times of peace, should not get our heart's desire when war comes along, for in soldiers' slang we are dying "to get a rub" at the Germans. If the Railways cannot do without us, then let them give us a salary enough to live on, for one cannot exist on the pay given by this Railway at present, to Europeans. One is expected to work all hours, night and day, for no overtime is allowed. They have not the decency to give it to Goods Guards who may be anything from 12 to 18 hours on one journey, with, if one is lucky, hours at their home station.

Again a new order has lately come out to the effect that one must have three years' service with the Company before being allowed to pass his examination for A. S. M. Surely if one is smart enough to pass, he should be allowed to do so.—Yours, etc.,

UBIQUE.

Bombay, Feb. 3

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

VETERANS' DOUBLES.

A very close game was seen yesterday, when the second semi-final of the Veterans' Doubles was played, three sets being required. Laidlaw and Greaves received a fairly substantial start but were giving away a good deal in years. Laidlaw brought off many useful shots, Greaves was steady and they lasted out well. Of the others, Binning placed well and Fellowes put in a hand service, the two eventually overcoming the start they had to give. In the first set it was very level, each winning in turn till 5 games all was called, then Binning and Fellowes ran out. The next saw their opponents run off the three first games, lose one and then take the next three and the set. The last again was lovel for the first eight games, four all, but then the back markers took the two they required.

Result:—

Binning and Major Fellowes, scr., beat Laidlaw and Greaves, plus 15.4; 7-5, 1-6, 6-4

The winners now meet W. Reid and Major Preston in the final.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

The first game in connection with the Ladies' Doubles was played on Tuesday, when Mrs Trevor Robinson and Mrs. Cocke played Mrs. Holmes and Miss Kiddle practically on level terms. This was over in fairly quick time, the former pair being too strong for their opponents. Mrs. Cocke seems to have improved since last year and puts a great deal of power into her strokes from the back line, her partner also driving the others back from the net. Mrs. Holmes and Miss Kiddle were also steady at the back of the court, but their placing was less well judged, in spite of which they managed to make quite a good game of it.

The result was:—

Mrs. Trevor Robinson and Mrs. Cocke, plus 2/6, beat Mrs. Holmes and Miss Kiddle, plus 3/6, 6-4, 6-3.

Yesterday the first round was concluded when Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Nilson met Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Hunt on level terms. Though only two sets were necessary, the pairs could not have been better matched and in all thirty games were played. So close was it in fact that neither pair can be picked out as superior, the former having more strength in their returns for which the latter made up with a good swing. Mrs. Blunt had more of the play than her partner, but when she took part Mrs. Nelson was always there wish plenty of power. The former and Mrs. Hunt indulged in many long rallies from the back lines which prolonged the game considerably but made it most interesting, Mrs. Anstey shewed capital form last year and seems right up to it now, playing mostly at the net. The form shewn all round was admirable, and the winners will be very hard to beat. In both sets six-all was reached, and had a third been necessary it is improbable that light would have sufficed.

Result:—

Mrs. Anstey and Mrs. Hunt, scr., beat Mrs. Blunt and Mrs. Nelson, scr., 8-6, 9-7.

Both winning pairs are now in the semi-final.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS FENCER.

AN EXCITING DUEL RECALLED.

The death is announced near Paris of one of the most famous French Masters of Arms, called Rue. The best-known contest in which he ever appeared, says the "Morning Post's" Paris correspondent, was about fifteen years ago, when he met the famous fencer Vigeant, the teacher of the champion Kirshoffer, who died last year. Rue at the time was about forty-four years of age and Vigenant fifty five. Both of them were decorated with the Legion of Honour, and they represented different schools being also close friends. Vigeant's strength was in his skill and activity; Rue's in his furious energy in attack. The quarrel arose out of some trivial question of fencing that the supporters on both sides forced to a head, and eventually a duel was arranged at St. Ouen in the winter.

The ground was cleared of snow, and two thousand persons were present. The distance was thirty yards, and the conditions were that if either combatant was pressed back beyond his limit he was defeated. Rue, who was lefthanded, delivered a characteristic violent attack and forced Vigeant back. There was intense excitement among the spectators. On the line Vigeant held his position, and in the course of the fighting Rue just touched him on the forehead, thus ending the duel. Vigeant then retired from all public fencing.

Among Rue's eminent pupils was Legouvé, author of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," who used to fence in Rue's school even at ninety years of age.

SKATING RINK.

By special request of the Parsee Patrons, the management of the Rink has decided to give the Parsee Community a special session.

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SUNDAY, 7th FEBRUARY

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ONE RUPEE.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 4, 1915.

THE WAR IN EAST AND WEST.

The news of the past few days regarding the progress of the land campaigns on the eastern and western fronts has been of an eminently satisfactory character. We published yesterday a very interesting review of the situation as it existed in the early days of the New Year, written by "Eye-witness" with Army Headquarters, and it is necessary to appreciate his explanation of the situation on the western front and bear it in mind in order to understand how satisfactory that situation continues to be, and not to be misled,—as some people are prone to be,—by reports of furious German onslaughts at this point or that into thinking that the enemy are not on the defensive, or that they have regained the initiative which they lost when their great effort to get through to the French Coast failed. Writing in Mail week "Eye-witness" pointed out that the fact that the enemy is acting on the defensive does not mean that he has given up attacking altogether, but these attacks had all been in the nature of counter-attacks undertaken, either in order to regain ground previously lost or to relieve the pressure on some other part of the German line. The German defensive, as "Eye-witness" quite truly said, is an active one and is founded on the axiom of war that the weaker a force is and the more hardly it is pressed, the more persistently it should attack. In addition to this, we have to remember that the German armies in the west are fighting against time. They are capable of reinforcement it is true, but not of such a character as the troops on which they were able to depend in the earlier stages of the war, and certainly not of the high standard of physique, training and equipment as the picked armies which Great Britain will presently put in the field, or the reserves which France will bring into the firing line when her preparations and new equipment are complete. The Germans have to reckon with the fact that before many weeks are over General Joffre will be in a position to deliver the blow or series of blows which he must have in contemplation, and unless they can regain some advantage, pierce and turn the Allies' line somewhere before that time comes, they will have to go back to their shorter line of defence, which will mean political sacrifices of enormous importance. This explains the recent desperate attempts, carried out with a prodigal disregard for heavy losses, to break the Allies' line at various points and regain the initiative. All these attempts have been repulsed at enormous cost to the enemy. Fresh troops were brought up for the attacks along the line Givenchy-Lonnebeke, and the Kaiser's birthday was characteristically chosen for the consummation of a great event. The manner in which the attacks here and elsewhere were met gives confidence that the process of sitting tight and "nibbling" which is General Joffre's task until the British and French preparations are complete, is not likely to be unduly disturbed by these desperate spasmodic reappearances of the offensive on the part of the enemy.

But something more than mere "nibbling" is taking place at some points. Substantial bites have been made here and there and ground gained which will be of high advantage to the Allies when the new phase of the campaign opens. The evacuation of Cernay by the Germans, which is announced this morning, is an event of extreme importance and indicates a weakening of the enemy at a point where they can least afford to surrender ground. Some three weeks or a month ago the French captured the positions around Steinbach which dominate the plain of Alsace where the mountains of the Vosges come to an abrupt termination. It was fairly clear that unless the Germans could concentrate strongly superior forces at this point and either retake the positions or prevent a further French advance, they would have to give up a most important line of entrenchments. It was the first stage on the road to Mulhouse and Cernay is the second. The continued occupation of Cernay by the Germans has been rendered impossible by the domination of the French artillery from their positions in the hills and they have been obliged to surrender it. If the French now succeed in pushing on from Cernay to Mulhouse they will achieve a result of enormous strategical and political value. They will force the Germans to give up the line of their entrenchments from Steinbach to the Swiss frontier, and, to quote the description of Mr. Hilaire Belloc, "uncover a section of the Upper Rhine and provide, for the first time since the campaign in the west was opened, an issue into Germany proper." One of two results must follow, either the Germans would have to face the disastrous consequences, political and strategical, of leaving open this way into Germany, or they would have to bring down in considerable numbers forces from the North, which they can ill afford to spare. In any case their present line of entrenchments must be abandoned.

News of not less importance comes this morning from the eastern theatre of war. The Russians, we are told advanced in the fighting in the Dukla Pass and traversed the principal pass capturing guns, howitzers and many prisoners. And at the same time an Austrian attack south-east of the Usjok Pass was repelled with enormous losses. The former is a result for which the Russians have been striving for many weeks and one of the highest value; for, on the possession of the Dukla Pass depends every strategic movement in Galicia north of the Carpathians and every threat against Hungary to the south. The Austrian defeat reported to-day is one of a series of blows which have been delivered against the Austro-German forces operating in this area during the past week or two. We may presume now that the Russians have satisfactorily established their possession of the Dukla Pass,—the telegram speaks of their having "traversed the principal Pass,"—and thus command the road into Hungary as well as having disposed of the danger that threatened, from this quarter, their advance on Cracow. The further news of the throwing back of an Austro-German force south-east of the Usjok Pass with heavy loss indicates that the German plan, which, we were informed a few days ago, was "to crush the southern offensive of the enemy in order to obtain a freer hand elsewhere" is not meeting with the success expected. The crushing process seems to be coming from the other side. This attempt to crush the southern offensive, two, was the last hope of the garrison of Przmysl. It may not be too much to expect to hear shortly that this fortress has at length fallen, while the consolidation of these Russian successes will bring us nearer to Cracow, the main Russian objective.

Notes of the Day.

The Lost Town-planning Exhibits.

Evidently Prof. Geddes and his sympathisers in England are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet because the Emden sent the Professor's preliminary collection of exhibits to the bottom of the sea. Prof. Geddes tells us in an article published in "The Local Self-Government Gazette",—a newly started Madras journal,—that soon after the unfortunate event an "Emergency Committee," including leading town-planners and architects, artists, collectors and others interested, was spontaneously and independently formed in London and in Edinburgh, with correspondents throughout the United Kingdom, in America and (as far as possible) upon the Continent to enable him to reorganise the exhibition; and it is obviously in the interests of this committee that Mr. Burns is appealing for funds. Prof. Geddes has hopes of holding an exhibition in at least two of the three capitals of the Madras, Bombay and Bengal presidencies. No doubt the exhibition will be upon a diminished scale, yet it should be sufficient to afford useful illustrations of the main aspects of the civic and town-planning movements. As he has already outlined in his addresses in the Southern Presidency, an exhibition such as Prof. Geddes is organising serves to illustrate not only the geographical origins and conditions of cities, but also their historical development, from antiquity onwards, and the interaction of environmental and historical changes and other social factors material and moral.

The Exhibition of 1913.

At the International Exhibition held at Ghent in 1913, a large gallery was devoted to the comparison of the great capitals, and to plans of leading cities showing improvements of metropolitan character. Still more extensive were the illustrations of recent advances upon a more moderate and more generally applicable scale, and of town-planning improvements generally, *e.g.*, municipal and Governmental (public buildings, etc.), communications (docks, railways, new or improved thoroughfares, motor roads, etc.), sanitation (treatment of congested and deteriorated areas, etc.), housing in towns and in suburbs (with special attention to garden suburbs, garden villages, and garden cities) and other requirements (educational and æsthetic, moral and religious).

A Constructive Purpose.

The history of civilisation, its present phases, difficulties, and even struggles, says Prof. Geddes, are re-interpreted more clearly by the study of such a panoramic presentment of cities; their opening possibilities of revival, improvement, or even, where need be, reconstruction and renewal are made clearer also. But the exhibition does not end with the study and comparison of cities throughout the world. "It is above all useful for constructive purposes; and these are not only of wide and varied suggestiveness to each city which it visits, but of direct impulse upon specific problems, and even of direct bearing upon specific localities."

The People's Bank of India.

The Report and accounts of the Official Liquidators of the People's Bank of India up to September 30th last have just been published and make very interesting reading. The most satisfactory feature is the Liquidators' announcement that there is a fair prospect of, in time, effecting a substantial recovery of the debts due to the Bank. The greater portion of these consist of debts due by some 35 persons, firms or companies, mostly carrying on the business of ginning of cotton and the manufacture of flour, yarn and cloth. The Liquidators, Messrs. Mengens and Dignasse, point out that the enforcing of demands for immediate payment would have been disastrous and have resulted in the realisation of a very few annas in the rupee. The Liquidators have followed the policy of permitting payment to the Bank by the highest instalments possible, compatible with the retention by the debtor concerns of sufficient capital to effect profitible working. This policy involves considerable delay in the liquidation of debts, but it is more important to allow the debtors to retrieve their positions and thus secure for the shareholders and depositors a more substantial recovery.

Prospects of Recoveries.

Creditors for sums of Rs. 10 and under are being offered an immediate composition of ten annas in the rupee. The number of these creditors is 8,700 and the amount involved Rs. 14,000 out of a total liability of Rs. 1,04,00,000. The first dividend of two annas to the other creditors will be declared in or about June next. The soundness of the policy of not hustling the larger debtors is shown by the notes in the Report regarding the position of the various companies concerned. Thus the Punjab Press Cotton Company, Ltd., it is anticipated, will be in a position to pay substantial monthly instalments from early this year. This Company has taken over the working of the Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company with promising results. The Cawnpore Flour Mills and Ganges Flour Mills have entered into a working partnership with satisfactory results. The Century Flour Mills Company have worked to good profit and the instalments have been punctually paid. The Golden Ginning Company has made arrangements for payment by instalments. In the case of the Bhupendra Flour Mills satisfactory arrangements for repayment of the loan due to the Bank are being made, and the prospects in regard to other concerns are good. The Liquidators' remark that certain parties rushed into legal proceedings and thus endeavoured to make the beneficial winding-up of the Bank's affairs subservient to the investigation into the alleged fraud. These proceedings have been conducted in a highly unsatisfactory manner with the result that there has been delay after delay; and the various petitions and the Official Liquidators' Reports thereon are still before the Court.

The Liquidators' First Duty.

The Liquidators have borne in mind that their first duty is the beneficial winding-up of the Bank, and in this respect their Report shows excellent results brought about by energetic and competent management. The Receipts to September 30th amount to Rs. 24,03,000, including Investments realised Rs. 13,39,360, Debts realised Rs. 5,19,076, amounts collected from Branches and Bankers Rs. 3,19,164, and House and Landed Property realised Rs. 1,05,710. The expenses of Liquidation amount to Rs. 2,55,948, some of the items being non-recurring. Creditors discharged represents an amount of Rs. 11,98,646, cash in the Bank of Bengal amounts to Rs. 38,453 and in Government Paper to Rs. 8,89,543. As regards Mr. Harkishen Lal the Report mentions that "One of the first steps taken by the Official Liquidators was to obtain from Lala Harkishen Lal a rough statement of his position and an undertaking not to alienate any properties without their knowledge and consent. This was readily given. Lala Harkishen Lal's property and assets have since been made over by deed, the trusts wherein and the accounts relating where o are to be administered and kept by the Official Liquidators in co-operation, so far as possible, with Lala Harkishen Lal."

Some Secrets of the Balkans.

A correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian" gives some particulars of the secret treaties which were concluded between Austria and Roumania on the one hand and Bulgaria and Russia on the other during the last fifteen years or so. This is interesting at this juncture, as there is already a talk of a revival of the Balkan League. In 1898 Austria concluded the Murzsteg Agreement with Roumania, according to which, in case of any changes in territorial arrangements in the Balkans, Austria was to march on Salonica and annex a part of Macedonia. Roumania at the same time seizing the Bulgarian quadrilateral. This direct challenge could not be overlooked by both Bulgaria and Russia, who came to terms for the protection of mutual interests in the year 1902. By this arrangement Russia guaranteed Bulgarian possessions, and Bulgaria assented to the occupation of Varna and Rustchuk fortresses by Russia. In 1910 it was attempted to increase the sphere of this Agreement, but the terms were unacceptable to both. Bulgaria wanted Macedonia, Adrianople, and Dedeagatch, but on Russia's objecting to Adrianople which she wanted for herself being given to Bulgaria, the latter gave up that point. But on the question of Macedonia, they could not agree, and so the negotiations were abandoned. In the light of later events Russia had assented to Bulgaria's occupation of Adrianople, but Macedonia is still the difficult point to overcome.

Education and Motherhood.

In a recent number of the "Socalist Review" Mr. S. H. Halford in an article headed "Sex and Statistics" challenges the oft-repeated statement that there is an excess of marriageable females over males in England. From the figures in the Census Report of England and Wales for 1911, Mr. Halford points out that the number of women between the ages of 15 and 45 is given as 89,88,745 and that for men of corresponding ages is stated to be 83,25,710. The difference thus shown is a surplus of women numbering 6,63,035 or a percentage of about 7. If this percentage were real, argues Mr. Halford, it would not amount to much and would be very far below the "three women to one man" idea that obtains generally in the minds of many people. Taking into consideration that a very large number of Englishmen absent themselves from the country, in the army, navy, merchant service, Colonial and Indian Civil services and lastly as settlers in the Colonies, this apparent surplus of women disappears. In support of his view that such apparent surpluses are more illusory than real, Mr. Halford cites the example of Cape Colony where, according to the latest census, there were 57,000 more men than women in a total white population of 579,941.

Is Early Marriage an Evil?

Mr. Halford traces many of the social evils in England to the "practical abolition of early marriage" and adds:—"Yet we are encouraging with all our might those influences of education and so-called emancipation which tend more and more to make women unwilling both for marriage and child-bearing." From the psychological standpoint also, Mr. Halford argues that education beyond certain limits "necessarily produces in women an asexual condition." Hence its effect is bound to be reflected in the statistics of birth and marriage, directly proportionate to the scope given for female education. On the basis of this theory, therefore, as education is continually extending, a difference is bound to make itself felt not only between working class and town and the well-to-do but also between the figures for the higher class at different periods.

Origin of the Gipsies.

In a Madras contemporary Prof. Rangachari discusses the various theories put forward as to the origin of the Gipsies. The general consensus of opinion is that they are of Asiatic origin, and the Professor, after weighing all the different arguments, thinks that the conclusion arrived at by various ethnologists, that the Gipsies are of Indian ancestry, is right. Some have identified them with the present day Jats. It is said that the Jats migrated to Persia and thence spread continuously over the whole of Europe. In fact there is a great similarity between the language of the Zutts or Nawars, one of the Gipsy tribes, and the Paisachi language which was current in the Indus valley. The old Arab lexicons and Firdusi's Shah Nama contain ample proof showing that they came from India. On the other hand Dr. Grierson identifies them with Maghiya Doms, a tribe of musicians, now living in the heart of Hindustan where Magadhi was spoken. However they may differ about the particular tribe, the majority of investigators think them to be Indians, although the theory that they must be Egyptians finds some support.

Ye Mariners of England.

A Calcutta contemporary has been publishing a correspondence on the question as to whether one should say "British" or "English." An Englishman, who writes pointing out that we must say "English" sometimes to get the value of centuries of English history with which Scots were not concerned in the making, concludes his letter:—

Some of your correspondents have fallen foul of Campbell for writing "Ye Mariners of England," but what was he to do, poor man? Although a Scotsman, he was a poet, and naturally liked effective lines. Supposing he had substituted "Britain" see how it would have spoiled his lines to preserve accuracy:

Ye Mariners of Britain,
Who guard our native seas,
Whose Flag has braved 99 years and 7 months,
The battle and the breeze."

He would get the facts there, but I think he would lose the poetry. Still the variant might be printed in Scottish standard works. Or else to preserve the famous strophe

Ye Mariners, 90 per cent. of England
Who're alleged to guard our native seas
Whose Flag, etc.

Or he might have written an exclusively Scottish and patriotic version

Ye Mariners of Scotland
Who have recently helped to guard our native seas,

but I am afraid he would have been stuck right there.

Official and personal.

Lord Carmichael yesterday performed the opening ceremony of the new Calcutta Club buildings in the presence of a large gathering.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces held a Durbar at Raipur on Tuesday when the Chiefs of Sakti and Chinkhadan were installed. His Honour leaves Raipur to-day for Raigarh and Sarangarh.

ITALIAN INTERVENTION IN ALBANIA

WHAT HAPPENED AT DURAZZO.

The "Petit Parisien" says it has authority for stating that, unless grave events intervene, the Italian Government has no intention of occupying Durazzo, and will content itself with the occupation of Valona and Southern Albania. The Government, the newspaper says, has informed the Triple Entente and the Serbian Government accordingly.

The correspondent of the "Giornale d'Italia" at Brindisi writes:

"The embarkation of the Italian authorities and colony at Durazzo was carried out with such rapidity that in half an hour not only all individuals, but their property were in a place of safety.

"The battleship Sardegna only fired one shot, after the shots fired by the Misurata had not been enough to silence the insurgents' musketry fire.

"There embarked on the Sardegna the Italian Minister, the Italian Delegate on the International Commission of Control, and other Italian officials, besides the French Minister and the Serbian Chargé d'Affaires. The Austrian Chargé d'Agaires and the Bulgarian Consul remained at Durazzo.

"The fact that two European representatives remained at Durazzo is the subject of comment, as it is supposed that Admiral Patris asked all European representatives to embark on the Italian ships, and that the refusal of the two representatives was due to their conviction that they would be well treated by the rebels."

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India under which additional Judges of the High and Chief Courts will have the same privileges in respect of leave and allowance as permanent Judges.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ALSACE.

RUSSIAN OGRESS IN CARPATHIANS.

NO CLOSURE OF SUEZ CANAL.

TURKS REPULSED IN MESOPOTAMIA

The German have evacuated Cernay in Alsace which was rendered untenable by French artillery fire. The French also progressed in the Vosges.

The Russians on Jan. 3 and the following day advanced fighting in the Dukla Pass in the Carpathians and traversed the principal pass, capturing guns, howitzers and many prisoners. They repulsed an attack south-east of the Ujok Pass with enormous German losses.

Some 300 Turks attacked the British position at Mazerah on the right bank of the Tigris on Jan. 30. The attack was repulsed and was followed by the destruction of two walled enclosures which had afforded cover to the enemy

Reports of the closure of the Suez Canal are contradicted by the Company which declares that the traffic is proceeding as usual.

The House of Commons reassembled on Tuesday. Mr. Asquith made a brief statement welcoming the Opposition's criticisms and co-operation.

SOME NEW "HOWLERS."

HOW TO BECOME A NATURALISED GERMAN.

Some choice examples of schoolboy "howlers" are quoted by the "University Correspondent" of an English contemporary. Among them are the following:—

Cecil Rhodes founded Boadicea.

Charles II. told the people they could get drunk and gamble and do what they liked.

That was called the Restoration.

The king was not to order taxis without the consent of Parliament.

Masculine: man; feminine: woman; neuter: corpse.

The Inquisitions were customs duties levied by James I.

The Philistines are islands in the Pacific.

"Boys to guide the plough and pen" means boys to plough and look after the fowls.

Togoland belongs to Japan.

Tennyson the greatest Roman prosewriter that ever lived wrote the "Iliad" and "Paradise Lost."

Lyons is a city noted for tea.

Australia sends to England wine made from a bird named the emu.

Charles I. was going to marry the Infanta of Spain. He went to see her and Shakespeare says he never smiled again.

Bombardier Wells is a great writer about the future.

Milton when twelve years old wrote a hymn beginning "Letters from a Gladstone mind."

There are three kinds of Downs—North Downs, South Downs, and Eider Downs.

Henry VIII. was very fat besides being a Nonconformist.

Magna Charta means the Queen had lost her garter; the French is *honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Cologne is famous for the odour made there.

To germinate is to become a naturalised German.

A refugee keeps order at a football match.

People often lose their conscience when they are ill.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN ALSACE.

GERMANS EVACUATE CERNAY.

GERMANS EVACUATE CERNAY.

RENDERED UNTENABLE.

AIR RAID ON DUNKIRK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

German airmen dropped bombs on Dunkirk on Sunday night. Anti-aircraft guns bombarded them for two hours and finally the Allied airmen chased the raiders.

The Germans have evacuated Cernay in Alsace which was rendered untenable by French artillery fire.

Cernay is a town of Alsace, 21 miles N. E. of Belfort and about 12 miles east of the French frontier.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

OBJECT OF SUBMARINE ATTACKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State, by the Viceroy dated 1st February:—

GERMAN SUBMARINES' ATTACK.

The German submarines torpedoed six mercantile ships in the Irish Sea and the English Channel. The "Toku Maru," a Shaw, Saville liner, seven miles north-east of Cape Antifer, was sunk without warning. The crew was saved by French torpedo boats. The "Caria," (sic) a Leyland liner, 16 miles west of Cape Antifer was torpedoed without warning but did not sink. The "Ben Cruachan" sank 40 miles off Fleetwood. The crew was warned and got away in boats. The "Linda Blanche" was sunk off Liverpool Bar. The crew was warned and rescued. Another steamer name unknown was sunk in the Irish Sea.

OBJECT OF THE ATTACKS

The German Press hopes these attacks will stop the British merchant navigation, go to the root of British trans-oceanic trade and cut off the supplies of victuals, but the Insurance Association, in which the vessels of almost all the Liverpool Liners are insured against War Risk has not thought necessary to exercise the power to prohibit sailings.

A Belfast steamer escaped a submarine by putting on full steam. The Captain warned several outgoing liners of the presence of submarines. They thanked him and passed on.

"The Times", Naval correspondent pointed out that the submarine, though deadly vulnerable, and slow, can be run down and would find it difficult to hit a merchant ship which either turned towards or away from it.

ENEMY REPULSED.

During the last two days the Germans attacked with special vigour near Cuinchy the straggling village west of La Bassee and in Argonne. At the former point the enemy was easily repulsed losing over 200 dead. At the latter they compelled a slight French retirement, which continued part of a larger movement than an ordinary incidence of siege warfare and intended to test the strength of the British position.

A French communique summarising the events of January 16th to 25th observes, all the recent German attacks in force had no definite result, while the Allies offensive, however, is increasing daily and the Allies will make a maximum effort at the moment when they have maximum means at disposal.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

The Russian operations continue over a vast area. Further fighting of secondary importance in East Prussia and more vain attacks by the Germans upon the Russian positions on the left bank of the Vistula are reported.

Along the Carpathians an important battle progresses. The Austrians are attacking in strength through the Lower San and on the roads to Sambor and Stry. The Russians appear to be holding the Austrian attack and themselves assuming the offensive at points.

In the Caucasus and Persia, the Russian troops have won successes against the Turks, reoccupying Tabreez and in the Black Sea a Russian Fleet routed the Turkish warships Medjidieh and Breslau and bombarded Trebizon.

ENGLAND KEEPS HER PROMISES.

The Paris "Temps" draws attention to the completeness with which England redeemed every pledge and says, "Every promise made by England has been kept true to time and place not to mention the blockade of German Seas that makes possible the French revictualling and the arrival on French shores of reinforcements, while the enemy is being starved and has his communication with the whole world cut."

ADVANCE IN VOSGES.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY BATTERIES NEAR SOISSONS DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.

Last night's communique said:—

Between the sea and the Lys the German artillery unsuccessfully attempted to silence ours.

There was a fusillade on Monday night in the Arras sector but no infantry attack.

We damaged the enemy batteries near Soissons and repulsed an infantry attack at St. Paul.

We further advanced near Perthe-les-Hurlus and repulsed a German attack on Bagatelle in Argonne.

There was cannonading at night time at Uffholz.

We advanced towards Burnhaupt-le-Bas in the Vosges.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE.

RENEWED WITH REDOUBLED INTENSITY.

PARIS, Feb. 3.

A communiqué says:—Yesterday the artillery struggle was continued with redoubled intensity. A series of German attacks of secondary importance was repulsed. We continue to progress methodically in the region of Perthes.

The communique adds that the German losses in the artillery fighting were serious, The cannonade was particularly violent in the Ypres district.

A German regiment attacked the British towards Cuinchy and momentarily beat them back, but a series of coounter-attacks regained the lost ground and progressed beyond, capturing a number of the enemy's trenches.

The action along the La Bassee-Bethune road was a very brilliant affair for our infantry. The Germans were at least a battalion strong. The first two attacks were broken by our fire. The third forced an entrance into one trench but a bayonet counter-attack immediately threw the enemy into confusion and only a few Germans regained their own trenches.

Our heavy guns caused two explosions at Noyon station and the smoke lasted for two and half hours.

We have occupied yet another wood in the Perthes district.

DESPERATE ATTACKS ON THE BRITISH POSITION.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The desperate attacks made by the Germans upon the British position have recoiled heavily upon the enemy, parts of our line were pushed back, but with re-inforcements the enemy was in each case driven out and suffered heavy losses.

In the retirement they attempted to blow up the trenches as they vacated them, not wholly without success. Our troops behaved with wonderful courage. There are numerous cases of special mention.

The Guards have several officers missing, presumably captured, including the Member for the Honiton Division, Major Arthur Morrison Bell. The attacks were sustained for the week ended yesterday.

ALLOWANCES TO SOLDIERS' DEPENDANTS.

CONSIDERABLE ADVANCES RECOMMENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The Select Committee of the Commons recommends considerable advances in allowances to widows and wives and children and disablement pensions.

It considers that no totally disabled combatant should have an income of less than 25 shillings a week.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

GERMANS SUFFER ALL ALONG THE LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

"Eye-witness" at headquarters says:—

We celebrated the Kaiser's birthday by shelling a house near Messines and saw the occupants running in all directions. Then the building exploded. The house had been used as a magazine for bombs and grenades.

The Germans on the Friday made two determined attacks against our centre and right between the La Bassée canal and Bethune road.

Our men, established in brickfields, gave the enemy the warmest reception and the latter retreated, leaving fifty dead at one point alone.

They gained a small portion of a trench further southward but a bayonet counter-attack killed every German.

The same thing happened close to Bethune road where the enemy gained another of our trenches only to be bayoneted to the man.

The Germans lay thick all along our line. The British casualties were slight.

The attack along the line Givenchy-Zonnebeke was a costly failure, resulting only in great waste of life and many prisoners.

It is said that the attacks were made by fresh troops.

THE COMMONS.

REASSEMBLING OF THE HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The House of Commons reassembled today. Considering that two-hundred members are on active service, the attendance was large except on the Irish benches.

Mr. Asquith informed Mr. Arthur Henderson that the Committee of Inquiry into food prices was investigating most carefully and would complete its inquiry as speedily as posible, and the Commons would have the opportunity of discussing the question.

Mr. Asquith made a brief statement welcoming the Opposition's criticisms and co-operation.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Replying to questions in the Commons, Mr. Asquith said that he would shortly fix a date for consideration of Indian and other subjects.

WOUNDED INDIANS' ARRIVAL AT BRIGHTON.

CHEERED BY THE CROWD.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Five hundred wounded Indians arrived at Brighton yesterday. They were cheered as they drove through the streets in ambulances. Most of them were accommodated at the new hospital in the Downs which was formerly a workhouse.

'AUSTRALIA WILL BE THERE"

DEPARTURE OF SECOND CONTINGENT.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 3.

Stirring scenes were witnessed at the departure of the second contingent.

Crowds on the pier sang "Australia Will Be There" which was superseded by Tipperary as the brigade chorus.

VON KLUCK'S SON KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.

General von Kluck's eldest son, a naval lieutenant, has been killed in an artillery engagement on the dunes.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. C. E. Dawes, North Lancs.

Lieut. M. Mathews, Engineers.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS.

PRINCIPAL PASS TRAVERSED

GUNS AND HOWITZERS CAPTURED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Feb. 3.

The official statement says:—

A German attack in the morning of February 1st north of Bolmoff was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

A very determined battle occurred south of the village of Coumine.

We regained the advanced trenches lost on January 31st south of Pilitza on the Dounaetz.

The enemy kept up a severe fire but their efforts to advance were unsuccessful.

In the Carpathians on January 31st and the following day the Russians advanced in fighting in the Dukla Pass and traversed the principal pass, capturing guns and howitzers and many, prisoners.

The Russians repelled an attack south-east of the Ujok Pass with enormous German losses.

A SUPPRESSED TELEGRAM.

TSAR TO THE KAISER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A telegram from the Tsar to the Kaiser dated the 29th July suppressed by Germany, just issued by the Russian Foreign Office, mentions the difference between the friendly tone of the Kaiser and that of his Ambassadors' Note and concludes:" It would be right to give over the Austro-Servian problem to the Hague Conference. I trust in your wisdom and friendship."

BRITISH SUCCESS ON THE TIGRIS.

TURKS' ATTACK ON MAZERAH REPELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

A Press Communique states that early on the morning of January 30th, some 300 Turks attacked the British position at Mazerah on the right bank of the Tigris River. The attack was repulsed with loss to the enemy of 7 killed and 46 captured, and was followed by our capture and destruction of two walled enclosures which had afforded cover to the enemy. Our casualties were one British Officer and six men wounded.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

REPORTS OF CLOSURE CONTRADICTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Reports of the closure of the Suez Canal are contradicted by the company which declares that the traffic is proceeding as usual.

MAHOMEDANS OF NIGERIA

TURKEY'S ACTION DEPRECATED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Mahomedans of Nigeria have addressed a telegram to the Sultan of Turkey deprecating Turkey's action in supporting the Germans and imploring him to desist from present courses.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR LUKE O'CONNOR.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir Luke O'Connor.

The "Advocate" of Lucknow, formerly managed by the late Hon. Ganga Prasad Varma has passed into the hands of Raja Prethurpal Singh under the editorship of Mr. S. P. Sanyal. The "Hindustan" of Lucknow, also one of Mr. Varma's organs, has been taken up by the Upper India branch of the Servants of India Society with Mr. K. P. Kaul in charge.

SENSATION IN AMERICA.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE ON A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

GERMAN OFFICER ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Feb 2.

Considerable sensation has been caused by a dynamite outrage on an important railway bridge over the Saint Croix River on the Maine frontier on the direct route to Montreal and St. John's, New Brunswick.

One of the spans was slightly damaged.

A man, claiming to be a German officer, has been arrested on the American side on suspicion.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S.

PAPERS INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The American papers are indignant at the propaganda made by pan-German organisations in America because they have thrgatened to exercise voting influence against non-supporters. The papers say that the American people will not indefinitely submit to aliens' meddling with their domestic affairs.

HIGH PRICE FOR AMERICAN WHEAT.

WILD SCENES IN THE PIT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.

May wheat closed at 165 cents, the highest for seventeen years. There were wild scenes in the pit.

LOST TOWN PLANNING EXHIBITS.

APPEAL FOR £1,000 TO REPLACE THEM.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. John Burns has signed an appeal for a thousand pounds to replace the town-planning exhibits lost on board the Clan Grant which was sunk by the Emden. The appeal says:—

Professor Geddes' mission affords a special opportunity of recognising the loyalty of the Indians fighting by our side. By contributing to the restitution of the collection, we shall usefully aid the revival of Indian life which is now beginning.

THE SUBMARINES' RAIDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gadette" cables:—The Naval correspondent of the "Morning Post" points out that the supposed radius of action of German submarines, 2,000 miles, equals the distance from Zeebrugge to Fleetwood and back. The inference is that the raiders are supplied from vessels in haven.

The "Times" naval correspondent states that the shores of Ireland and Scotland have been searched for bases of supply. This correspondent sees two ways to lesson or prevent such interference with commerce. One is the provision of convoys for smaller and slower traders which owners are unlikely to favour. The other is in the hands of mercantile masters themselves; now that they are aware of the risk it is for them to exercise caution and exhibit the traditional spirit which has animated the British Mercantile Marine. Submarines are both vulnerable and slow; they can be run down or evaded.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that from to-day every inhabitant of Berlin is entitled to a maximum of two kilogramines of bread and flour. Persons able to buy other food, are urged to use less.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

The programme of business at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 23rd instant is not yet definitely settled, but it is understood that the two Baronetcy Bills will be dealt with and a discussion will take place on Raja Kushalpal Singh's resolution regarding the promotion of industrial enterprises by loans on the line of taking advances.

The great engineering firm of Messrs. Armstrong, Whiteworth and Co. are reported to have acquired the works of Argyll Motors at Alexandria near. Dumbarton establishment. It is to be used henceforth for armament manufacture.

BOMBAY P. C. A. SOCIETY.

A RECORD OF FOUR YEARS' WORK.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S APPRECIATION.

The general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals was held yesterday evening at the Empire Theatre, Lord Willingdon presiding. His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Willingdon was received by Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., and Lady Petit, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Navrosji Hormasji Cooper, Secretary and Treasurer, and other members of the Committee.

When their Excellencies had taken their seats, Sir Dinshaw Petit rose to move that the Reports of the Society for 1910-11, and 1912-13, together with the statement of accounts for the four years, be approved and adopted.

Sir Dinshaw said:—

Before proceeding to move the proposition which has been entrusted to me, I have great pleasure in tendering, on behalf of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, our sincerest thanks to your Excellency for readily accepting the office of Patron of the Society and gracing to-day's function by your genial presence, thus affording an additional proof of your sympathy with the work done in this city of ameliorating the condition of dumb animals. At the same time I cannot help regretting that to-day's meeting, which ought to have been held some time last year, was unavoidably delayed.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

On an occasion like this your Excellency would naturally like to know the origin and history of this Society, so with your permission I will try to give it in as few words as possible. The Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was established in December, 1874, its first promoters being Mr. Henry Ciesielski, General Ballard, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Sir W. Lee Warner, Mr. Justice Pinhey, Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr. Vaader Straaten, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. Cursetji Nesserwanji Cama and a few other leading citizens, with Sir Lyttelton H. Bayley as its first President and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mundlik and Sir W. Lee Warner as its joint Honorary Secretaries. Unfortunately none of these gentlemen is alive to-day to witness the fruits of his labours. For want of funds, the Society had at the outset to carry on its operations on an extremely modest scale. They had only two Agents to look after the vast number of bullocks and horses in this large city. Consequently an appeal was made to Government for help, and the Government of Sir Phillip Wodehouse, the first Patron of the Society, readily granted to the Society a moiety of the fines inflicted on offenders. With this income placed at its disposal, and the objects of the Society being explained to the Indian merchants' community, donations and subscriptions began to pour in, which enabled the Society to extend its operations. The income derived from this source was, however, felt to be insufficient, so a further step was taken to place the finances of the Society on a better footing. An ingenious idea struck my grandfather, the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, who, in conjunction with some of the prominent wealthy Hindu merchants of his time, devised a voluntary system of taxing themselves, whereby the Indian grain and seeds merchanths agreed to pay to the Society two annas for every 100 bags of grain they imported into this city, and the Muccadums similarly volunteered to pay one anna for every 100 bags exported by or through them. The example thus set was followed by the Indian cotton merchants, who undertook in their turn to allow the Society one and a quarter anna for every candy of cotton they sold to any of the local spinning and weaving mills. About this time, the government of Lord Sandhurst, being satisfied with the work done, enhanced the grant to the Society from a moiety to the whole of the fines inflicted on offenders by the magistrates. The increased revenue thus placed at its disposal by Government, and the contributions derived from merchants, have been the mainstay of the Society and its adjunct,—an hospital for animals,—the necessity for which now began to be keenly felt. The measures so far adopted by the Society in getting persons punished for ill-treating animals were deemed incomplete unless relief were also provided to the sufferings of the animals. The establishment of an hospital for the care and relief of sick animals hence engaged the attention of the public of this city, and my late grandfather came forward and placed at the disposal of the Society his large estate at Parel, measuring 40,514 square yards, together with a spacious bungalow and outhouses, the total value of which, together with that of the various wards built and endowed by him and the members of his family, has amounted to Rs. 1,61,000. Thus the hospital came into existence, and Society agreed to have it named the "Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals" in appreciation of this munificent gift made by her husband the late Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. The opening ceremony of this Hospital was performed by the late Lord Dufferin on the 10th December, 1884, just a decade after the establishment of the Society. Since that period, the progress of these two institutions has been regular, their achievements encouraging, and now they are regarded as permanently established institutions in our midst, securing for their benefactors the esteem and good-will of the past and present generations.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

The Society and the Hospital being thus brought into existence, the next step was to build wards for the reception of sick animals, and I take this opportunity of mentioning that a spirit of healthy rivalry was displayed at the time by Parsee, Hindoo and Mahomedan ladies and gentlemen to build wards for cattle and horses. It would be too long, ladies and gentlemen, to give the names and contributions of the respective donors. The Hospital,—the pioneer one in India,—contains to-day four wards for cattle, four for horses, two for dogs, one cage for birds and poultry and accommodates 250 heads of cattle, 80 horses, 30 dogs and some birds and poultry.

About this time the Government of Bombay headed by the honoured Patron of the Society, the late Sir James Fergusson, Bart., offered to co-operate with the Society by founding a Veterinary College, in 1886. Towards the accomplishment of this object, the Society placed at the disposal of Government the bungalow mentioned above free of rent, for the purposes of establishing this College, which should be maintained by Government while the Society would defray the expenses in connection with the Hospital. Under these terms, the College and the Hospital have been working together for well nigh 30 years past to the advantage of both these Institutions, inasmuch as, the material for clinical instruction to the students of the College is provided by the animals in the Hospital, in return for the curative treatment provided to the animals by the staff and the students. Thus the Society, the Hospital and the College have been working hand-in-hand in happy union for so many years past. I feel sure Your Excellency and this large assembly will be satisfied to know that this Society has worthily discharged its duties towards the dumb creation by bringing to justice their cruel tormentors aggregating 1,46,248 persons since its establishment, while the Hospital has afforded rest and relief to no less than 90,068 animals.

A FOUR YEARS' RECORD.

Now, taking a survey of the four years of the Society's activity from 1910 to 1913 with which we are immediately concerned this afternoon, it will appear from the printed reports, copies of which are already in your hands, that during this period the number of prosecutions instituted in Bombay and at Bandra amounted to 28,336 against 24,956 during the preceding four years. Out of this number only 1,637 were "warned and discharged," i.e., 5 per cent., as against 7 per cent., during the preceding four years. This noticeable decline during the latter period in the percentage of cases "warned and discharged" clearly indicates that the cases brought before the Magistrates by the Agents of the Society were not of a vexatious or frivolous nature. Moreover the Society has, during this period, taken particular care to prosecute the owners of bullocks and horses, instead of their ignorant drivers, just as in a majority of cases of overloading of carts the loaders and loading contractors were charged and not the cart drivers, for they are mere tools in the hands of the avaricious contractors, who make them overload the carts by inducing the cartmen to do so on payment of extra fare.

This gross form of cruelty, viz., "overloading of carts" against which the Society is waging a vigorous campaign of late, promises to lessen considerably if not to disappear altogether owing to the sympathetic co-operation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Honorary Presidency Magistrates with the activities of the Society in this direction in particular, and for their invariable support in general, for which the Committee's best thanks are due to them.

With the advent of the motor car just as most of the sufferings of the horses have disappeared, it is to be hoped with the substitution of motor traction on a wider scale, most of the cruelties to which the poor bullocks are subjected will also disappear. In the meantime, the Society is doing all in its power to ameliorate the lot of these poor creatures. Thanks to the timely help of Mr. Frank Harrison, of the local firm of Messrs. Marshall, Sons and Company, who was good enough to design and construct for the Society three model yokes to replace the existing crude ones. These yokes were exhibited at all the courts of the Honorary Magistrates for their inspection and I am glad to state that one of these yokes was approved of by the Magistrates at the Girgaum Court, and steps will shortly be taken to put it to a practical test. Our Committee, however, felt that even this would be a mere palliative, for, with all the improvements in the yokes, the existing two-wheel carts clumsily constructed as they are and unevenly balanced would not remove the galls and other sores on the necks of the bullocks caused by the chafing of the yokes. Hence the only remedy for the present unsatisfactory state of things was deemed to be the introduction of a four-wheel cart and with that view a pattern cart has been ordered out from New York (U. S.) which is expected to arrive shortly. This cart, if found suitable for local requirements, is believed to remove the sufferings of these animals.

AN EFFICIENT HOSPITAL.

Turning now from the Society to the Hospital you will find from the Reports that the achievements at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals have also been maintained at the high standard of efficiency of former years. During the four years covered by these Reports the total number of animals treated at the Hospital amounted to 22,908 against 16,070 during the preceding four years, a record your Excellency will admit as highly satisfactory, particularly when it will be observed that the percentage of recovery among animals (bullocks and horses) was as high as 80 per cent., while that of mortality among them was as low as 9 per cent. It is however regrettable to note that the mortality among dogs does not show any appreciable decline in spite of the best of treatment and every possible care taken of them, though during the period under report it has gone down to 20.91 per cent. as against 28.91 per cent. during the preceding four years. In addition to the above large number of animals treated at the Hospital at Parel, so many as 3,549 more were also treated in 1912 and 1913 at the four dispensaries opened by the Society in the premises of the four courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates where necessary medicines are supplied by the Society's Veterinary Surgeons free of any charge.

The finances of the Hospital though seemingly in a flourishing condition, as its endowment fund stands to-day at the high figure of Rs. 4,01,600 to which a further sum of Rs. 1,30,000 is proposed to be added this afternoon, will not however suffice to maintain it from its interest alone. The rise in the prices of fodder and the materials used at the Hospital, the higher wages paid to the employees, the improvement and alterations and constant repairs required to be made in the Hospital for the comfort of the animals, all demand increased expenditure, hence it is the constant care of our Committee to husband the resources at their disposal so as to build up an Endowment Fund strong enough to make the Hospital self-supporting in years to come. To give only a rough idea of the expenses incurred during the four years in making alterations and repairs in the Hospital, they have amounted to Rs. 12,596, leaving out of account a large contribution given towards the constructing of an up-to-date operating theatre to commemorate the memory of the first President of the Society, the late Sir Lyttelton Bayley.

Our Committee's best thanks are due to your Excellency's Government for renewing for a further period of five years the grant of the whole of the fines inflicted at Bandra on offenders brought before the Magistrates by the Agents of the Society and thus helping its work. A similar concession for the town and island of Bombay so generously granted by your predecessor is shortly to expire and the Committee earnestly hope that your Excellency's Government will also be graciously pleased to continue its extension for a further quinquennium, so as to enable the Society to continue and widen the scope of its operations by employing a larger number of Agents and Inspectors to cope with the increased work they will be required to do owing to the expansion of the town in the North.

It was a source of special gratification to the Executive Committee of our Society to find that her Excellency Lady Willingdon while visiting the various hospitals in this city had not forgotten to grace our Hospital at Parel by her kind visit last year and the Committee hope your Excellency also will find time at no distant date to do them a similar honour by your gracious presence.

The resolution, having been seconded by Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, was carried.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed, and Mr. N. V. Mandlik, seconded:—

That the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Executive and General Committees of the Society and Hospital respectively:—

Executive Committee.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., (President), Messrs. M. R. Jardine, Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt., Chunilal Vijbhucandas Mehta, Narrottum Morarjee Goculdas, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Yelji Lukhamsi, Lt.-Col. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., E. T. Lambert, and Mr. Navrosji Hormasji Cooper, (Secretary and Treasurer).

General Committee.—Messrs. Hirjee Khetsi, Umarsi Nagsi, Khimjee Kuwarjee, Manilal Goculbhoy, Gordhundas Khatau Makanjee, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Maneckjee Cowasjee Petit, Dayabhai Tapidas Varajdas, Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Ratanjee Jamsetjee Tata, Sir Vissanjee Tricumjee, Kt., Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Mathradas Goculdass, Charandas Chatoorbhooj, Sir Shapoorjee B. Broacha, Kt., Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., the Hon. Mr. Abdulhoosein Adamjee Pirbhoy, Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit, Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw, Mathuradas Vissanjee, Khatau Shivjee, Laljee Vissanjee, Chhotalal Kilachand, and Heerjee Ghellabhoy, and that Mr. Nusserwanjee Bapoojee Tachukra, F. C. R. A., (Corporate Accountant and certified Auditor) be appointed an Auditor for the years 1915-1916 and that his remuneration be fixed at Rs. 100 for each separate audit of the Society and Hospital; Mr. E. T. Lambert, Honorary Solicitor; and Mr. V. A. Taraporewala, Honorary Architect to the Society.

The motion was carried.

HOSPITAL TRUST FUND.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, moved, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, seconded, and it was resolved:—

That a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 be set apart from the funds of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals, and Rs. 30,000 from the funds of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in all Rs. 1,30,000 and be added to the Hospital Trust Funds.

Lieut.-Col Lloyd Jones moved a formal resolution approving of the Deed of Lease of the Extension of the Forge and Shoeing Shed at the Hospital; and other resolutions thanking the Gram, Seed and Cotton merchants and millowners and agents for contributions, and the President and members of the Executive Committee for their labours were carried.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Lord Willingdon then rose to speak. He said: I need hardly tell you it is a real pleasure to Lady Willingdon and myself as fond lovers of animals, to be here this afternoon and to hear from Sir Dinshaw Petit that very long, very interesting, and very full description of the life history of your society. We shall all be agreed, after hearing this account that there is no doubt the society has done extremely good work. I may say that I had the idea somehow that during the two years I have lived amongst you in Bombay I had seen every place of interest in the City, but I have discovered this afternoon that I have made one grave omission in not visiting the hospital of this Society—an omission that shall be repaired. (Applause.) But at least I can say this, that my better half has visited the hospital (applause) and therefore the omission is not such a very grave one after all.

I gather from Sir Dinshaw Petit's remarks that this Society was established in 1874, but it was not until 1884, ten years later, that it became what I call a really sound and satisfactory organisation. This was mainly due to the generous munificence of the grand father of the present Baronet, and it must be a great satisfaction to him, sitting here to-day, to know that it is largely through the instrumentality of his family that so much has been done to relieve suffering animals and to prevent cruelty to them in this City. In 1884, the Government, I learn, proposed to start a Veterinary College alongside this hospital, and I understand that the college and the hospital have been working side by side, the one conducted by the Government and the other by the Society, for a considerable number of years, and also that further extensions have been made of a most satisfactory nature in the shape of more dispensaries in various parts of the city.

THE SOCIETY'S ACTIVITY.

I think we can safely admit that in their work the Society have shown considerable activity. If we take the last four years there have been 28,000 odd prosecutions for cruelty to animals, and 22,900 animals treated in the Hospital, of which a considerable number of bullocks have recovered. I cannot help feeling that to a certain extent—this is the only criticism I have to offer and it may be wrong—that the Society has rather placed most importance upon cruelty to larger animals and has perhaps neglected animals in captivity. There are cases of cruelty to various other animals in various other ways, and I would urge very strongly that the Society should pay as much attention to smaller as to larger animals, and see that no animal, however small, is cruelly treated in this city.

I am glad to know that your finances are in a very satisfactory condition. It seems to me that your finances are in a peculiarly satisfactory condition. You go on piling up money year after year and extend your operations most satisfactorily meanwhile. I always find when I attend functions like this, and as you may be aware I attend many of them that the gentleman who reads the report at the end of it always asks a financial question of the Governor as head of the Government. I waited with some anxiety to see if I was going to get clear to-day from Sir Dinshaw, but no; at the end of his remarks he asks a financial question. My answer to him will be what my answer is on all such occasions While we have been pleased to extend certain provisions between the Government and your Society in regard to fines during the last five years the Government will seriously consider when you make a proposal for the future five years whether your society is in a sufficiently satisfactory condition as to extend its operations in the future.

I take it all the ladies and gentlemen here to day are fond of dumb animals, and hate to see any animal in pain. Most of you probably have an animal you are fond of. I myself, having been brought up in the country, can count dogs and horses, amongst other animals, as my friends. Is it not always true that if you are fond of animals you must have a perfect horror of seeing any cruelty done to any of them. I do wish and hope that every one in this city and Presidency to combine and co-operate with all institutions in existence for the purpose of looking after animals; and as far as they can to prevent pain and suffering. In conclusion let me once more on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself, thank you most sincerely for asking us amongst you, to assure you of our keen interest in the doings of your Society, and let me hope that the future of your Society may be such that there may be no more prosecutions in this city for cruelty to any animal. (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks to their Excellencies, moved by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and seconded by Sir Balchandra Krishna concluded the proceedings.

CIVILIANS IN WAR TIME.

TEXT OF LORD PARMOOR'S BILL.

Lord Parmoor's Bill to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, introduced into the House of Lords is now printed. The preamble describes the object of the Bill to be "to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, and to restore to civilians their right to be tried in the ordinary civil courts."

These objects are set out in the enacting clause as follows:—

Notwithstanding anything contained in the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, or any Act incorporating, amending, or repealing that Act, or any regulations made thereunder, no person not at the time of the alleged offence subject to military law within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881, who has committed, or is alleged to have committed, any offence which is punishable by the law of England, and is within the jurisdiction of the crimin l courts, shall be liable to be tried for such offence under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, or any Act incorporating, amending, or repealing that Act, or any regulations made thereunder.

Lord Parmoor is the well-known King's counsel who sat for so long in the House of Commons as Sir Alfred Cripps.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN URMA

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON'S APPRECIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

In the course of a resolution by the Lieutenant Governor on the report of the working of the Co-operative Societies in Burma, Sir Harvey Adamson notes with satisfaction of the increase of societies from 67 to 90, and the success which has attained the organisation of these associations is one of the most striking features of the Co-operative movement in Burma. The resolution concludes wit ha record of the deep sense of the great debt which the province owes to Mr. English for the ability and energy which he has devoted to the cause of co-operation during the past eight years. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Dunn, Assistants, also receive their share of praise.

A French officer fighting in the neighbourhood of Rheims writes:—After our battery had smothered the German trenches the infantry charged, but the Germans had fled. To the amazement of my men two German soldiers remained fastened to a machine-gun half covered with earth. It appears that the Germans are so scared at our shells that it is becoming customary to chain them to the guns, the key being kept by officers.

AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSSES.

FRESH STRATEGICAL PLANS.

AUSTRIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The Grand Duke Nicholas has not yet given us the tally of the Austro-German losses resulting from Marshal von Hindenburg's pompous offensive which began about November 12, writes the Military Correspondent of "The Times." But, says the correspondent, we shall not be very far out if we put it down provisionally at half a million men killed, wounded, and prisoners, including the Serbian victory. The German losses are estimated by our Correspondent with the Russian Army at 220,000. The Austrians have lost 150,000 prisoners since December 1, and their other casualties have been heavy over a long line from central Poland to Bukovina.

The Austro-Germans, in short, have contrived to lose from a quarter to a third of their strength in this effort, and at this great cost have virtually accomplished nothing except the postponement of the Russian advance for a few weeks. They claim to have taken prisoners 136,000 Russians and to have captured 100 Russian guns, claims which we can accept when the Russians admit them and not before; but they have broken no Russian Army, and are not so far advanced as they were at the end of October last. Neither politically strategically, nor tactically has Hindenburg won an accountable success. It has been Flanders over again, and a few more similar operations will wear out the finest army in the world.

We are informed vaguely of fresh movements on the German side, but there is nothing definite to show any fresh strategical plan. The sodden ground and roads deep in mud are all against offensive movements The weather may now change at any moment, but until we have word of a hard frost we can scarcely expect an important movement in the low-lying lands. Troops and trains are very soon worn out by long marches and heavy fighting under the conditions which prevail in Poland, and it is not clear that the Austro-Germans are in any position to resume an offensive with much hope of success.

Reports from various sources suggest that the Germans are withdrawing some of their Army Corps from the Bzura front, and speculation is rife at Warsaw concerning the motive for this action. These Corps may be destined to prolong the German left north of the Vistula, or to reinforce the attack on the Tomaszow front, where the Germans think their chances are favourable; but it is also possible that the troops in question are being withdrawn to refit and to make good the heavy losses incurred. This course is apparently being taken by the Russians, and with good reason, for they are being continually reinforced by newly-formed troops, and can afford to withdraw slightly from the front line some of their first line Corps in order to rest them and prepare them for fresh exertions when the hour for a forward movement strikes.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DISAPPOINTMENTS.

The state of the Austro-Hungarian forces after their latest defeats is far from brilliant. It is true that the depots appear to be working well, and manage to reconstitute the Austrian forces after a fashion very soon after each battle, but the consistency of the army is not great, and whole regiments appear to dissolve rapidly on slight provocation. The appalling losses of the army have stunned the people, who are losing heart at a moment when the most energetic measures are required to stop the Russians and the Serbs, and to oppose them with fresh troops.

The most meritorious victories of Serbia have not only plunged Austria in great military difficulties, but have frustrated deep-laid German schemes which aimed at Rumania through Serbia, and purposed to stretch out a hand towards the Turk, who still keeps his best army in leash near the Golden Horn. The threats which the Austrian Press used to Rumania, when it was supposed that Serbia was struck down, read very comically now. The appearance of the 10th Bersaglieri at Avlona is also a bad blow for Austria, and matters are not improved by the violence of the Vienna Press, long enslaved by Berlin, which vows that the Italian occupation is only temporary and that the Austro-German friends will regulate all these matters to their liking later on.

This is as it may be. The Italian Class of 1915 is already with the colours, and Italy has now a substantial army in readiness for emergencies. Austria is not in a position to hector Italy. Even if General Barone correctly represented the opinions of his countrymen in his recent lecture at Rome—a lecture in which he disclaimed all desire for the Trentino, and urged Italians to make sure of Istria and Trieste Austria is not in a position to prevent Italy from realizing these ambitions which would be cordially supported by the Entente Powers, who have no use for a Germanic Power in any Mediterranean port. As the Rumanian and Greek armies are both ready to take their share in events in the Middle East, it will be seen that the situation of Austria is serious, and fully justifies the pessimism which is rampant both in Vienna and in Budapest.

CAUCASUS AND MESOPOTAMIA.

The events in the Caucasus, where the Russians appear to have crushed the Turkish advance over their border, need to be watched by us with particular care, because, though it is a far cry from Kars to Babylon, there is a certain connexion between the operations of the Russians in the frosty Caucasus and those of the troops upon the anything but frosty Tigris and Euphrates. It is some time since we were given information concerning the progress of this latter expedition, and it is possible that an early opportunity may be found, when Parliament reassembles, to announce the objects in view and the name of the military authority responsible for the plan.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The recent activities of the Allies in the West have not altered materially the general situation of the armies nor divulged the direction in which General Joffre means to strike. Perhaps the most interesting result of the partial offensive of the last few weeks has been the manifestation of French superiority to the Germans in trench warfare and in the action of heavy artillery. The French have fought well all through the war, but at first they fought without experience of the effects of modern fire. This caused them serious losses. They have now become wiser, and without losing anything of their dash they have become more cunning in their fighting, make better use of ground, and have in short applied their natural intelligence to the business in hand. They are also better provided with heavy guns, and on numerous occasions have flattened out the German artillery or reduced it to silence.

BETTER SIDE OF GERMANY.

NEED OF A SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING.

The Modern Language Association held its annual session in the west gallery of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, on January 7, when the President, Mr. W. W. Vaughan, of Wellington College, made some interesting references in his inaugural address to the right attitude of mind towards Germany.

"We shall need to bear witness," he said, that "besides the Germany with which the newspapers have made us sadly familiar, there is another Germany—that, besides the soldiers and officers, there are the German people up and down that great land who love their homes as we love ours; people who have been kind to us in daily life and tended us in sickness; people for whom we feel, maybe, that special affection that we have for those we have laughed with and those we have laughed at; that besides Treitszche—and Treitszche, after all, is a man of genius—there are other German historians who have taught us of our own country as well as of Greece and Rome; that Neitzsche is not the only German philosopher, that there are other German writers besides Bernhardi." (Applause).

Until we had saved the German people from the German rulers, he added, until we had made a Europe where another such crime would be impossible, the more should they who must stay at home fit themselves to interpret the righteousness of the spiritual and intellectual inheritance which fell to us from friend and foe alike. (Applause.)

GERMANY'S OLD DAYS.

An extremely interesting contribution to the discussion was made by Dr. J. W. Headlam, one of his Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, who commented on the fact that it should be necessary "in this so-called twentieth century" to be considering how history and modern languages could be taught together. In classics no one would dream of separating the two.

The importance of a sympathetic understanding of foreign countries, Dr. Headlam declared, could not be exaggerated. Boys should be taught to get behind the mind of a people, to know, for example, what La Belle France, or Merrie England, or Das Vaterland really stood for to their own people.

"Many of us," he said, "are deeply indebted to German literature. We look back to the old days—now gone for ever—of the little States, with their princelings and their poets and their courtiers, and all the paraphernalia of toy statesmanship, for they were the home of all the German literature we love best."

THE DARKER SIDE.

With the remarks of Mr. Vaughan and Dr. Headlam may be contrasted the address given by Dr. F. A. Sibly to the Private Schools Association, which met at the College of Preceptors. As long as the human race endured German outrages on civilisation and insults to Christianity, Dr. Sibly declared, German blindness and self-deception and the extinction of German individuality would stand without equal even in the darkest pages of European history. For generations to come it would make everything German hateful to all lovers of freedom, justice, mercy, and honour and of other Christian ideals. The monstrous growth which threatened to overpower and to poison the life of the world sprang from the root evil of German education, which had crushed individuality out of the life of teacher and of pupil.

ENGLAND UNDER A VICEROY!

GERMAN DRAMATIST SUGGESTS LORD CURZON.

A special effort has been made at the close of the year 1914 by Germans, eminent in various domains of public life, to impress on their countrymen and on Austrians the idea that England deliberately involved the European nations in war in the hope that she would reap material advantage from the universal strife.

Herr Gerhart Hauptmann, the well-known German dramatist, writing in the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," contends, says the "Morning Post," that it is obvious even from their geographical position in Europe that Germany and Austria-Hungary are not the disturbers of the peace.

He says that England shows Germans the highest possible honour in that she arrays against them such mighty enemies, "to say nothing of Indians, Africans, and Canadians," and he declares that Europe will retort by placing England under the administration of a Viceroy, perhaps of Lord Curzon.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INFRINGING THE TRAMWAY CO'S BYE-LAWS.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

(Before Justics Heaton and Shah.)

DR. M. N. BULSARA *v.* THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LD.

(K. Malsey, complanant, on behalf of the Tramways Co., Ld.,).

This was an application for revision of the finding of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, convicting Dr. M. N. Bulsara. D. P. H. (Cambridge), L. M. & S. (Bombay), Registrar, Bombay Municipality, and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 on each of the charges under Bye-laws 7 and 2 framed under the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Act (Bombay Act 1 of 1874) for remaining in a tramcar containing the full number of passengers after having been requested by the conductor to leave; and for entering in a tram car by the entrance that was barred.

It was stated by the complainant, Mr. K. Malsey, that on the 7th July, 1914, the accused boarded one of the Company's cars at Hornby Road which was proceeding towards Byculla. There was then a full complement of passengers in the car and the side entrances were accordingly closed. The accused, however, opened the same, and entered the car. The conductor of the car requested him to leave but the accused refused to do so. Thereupon Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla, an employee in the Company's office, who happened to be in the car at the time, advised the accused to get out of the car as it was quite full and he was breaking the Company's bye-laws. The accused did not heed his advice and hence the prosecution.

The defence of the accused was that he got into the tram-car when 3 or 4 persons were in the act of alighting at Bori Bunder and there was no bar then at the entrance. When he stepped into the car he found the entrance door closed. He opened the door and went into the Standing Compartment to see if there was room there. He found only eight persons standing and entered it. Seeing that the full number of passengers had not occupied the compartment the conductor took the usual fare from him and gave a ticket for Parsi Statue.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed: "I think that there can be no reasonable doubt on the evidence that the accused raised the bar and entered the car by an entrance which had been barred and that he remained in the car although it was full. Had Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla, been an ordinary passenger the case for the prosecution would not have been so strong. But it was against the interest of an official of the Company to turn passengers away when the car was not full."

Mr. Weldon on behalf of the petitioner contended that the prosecution was by one Malsey and not by the Tramway Company and as such it was bad as he did not hold any power of attorney under the seal of the Tramway Company. The prosecution must fail as it was brought by a wrong person. The prosecution was not under the Penal Code but under a local Act, the pecularity of which was that there was no provision as to the civil or criminal action instituted under the Act.

Shah J.: Why do you say that the right to prosecute is restricted?

Mr. Weldon:—In absence of any provision it ought to be held as restricted. The only section that provides on the point is section 27.

Shah J.:—That section refers to the realisation of money.

Mr. Weldon:—It refers to the recovery of penalty in case of the breaking of a bye-law and section 26 provides before whom the remedy is to be sought but that does not provide who is to prosecute and therefore the Company must appear and not any other person.

Shah J:—How will you then reconcile it with section 20?

Mr. Weldon:—That section is different. Under the Railway Act and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, provisions have been made under sections 145 and 517 respectively for the delegation of powers under such circumstances. This Court has held in a case reported at p. 987, Unreported Criminal Cases, that the Municipal Commissioner ought to appear as a party for prosecution in Municipal cases.

Heaton J:—Is the whole body of the Company to appear?

Mr. Weldon:—The power of attorney may be granted or the Company's solicitors may be instructed but the delegation must be in a legal manner.

Heaton J:—The Company has to delegate powers to agents for certain duty.

Mr. Weldon:—But the agent must appear under the seal of the Company. I refer to Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. VIII, P. 392, and P. 307 wherein the English Law as regards Corporations is stated.

Heaton J:—I do not understand the reference of the English Law as regards Corporations to a summary proceeding before police magistrate in India.

Mr. Weldon:—Mr. Malsey says that he has been instructed by Mr. Lucas to institute proceedings.

Shah J.:—Is there any particular mode of authorisation.

Mr. Weldon:—There is none in this Act as in the case of the Municipal Act. Mr. Lucas had no power himself and even if he had he could not delegate it to others.—"delegere non possumas delegere." There was a case in this Court reported at P. 399 in 22 Bom. where the Tramway Company appeared and not a person delegated.

Heaton J:—The reason for the Company being on record has no substance. It would be splitting technicalities. The Court wanted to get into the bedrock of facts.

Mr. Weldon then contended that assuming that the petitioner got in unlawfully, the conductor who was the responsible person of the Company, having once issued the ticket, there was condonation on the part of the Company and there was an end of the matter. There may be a technical breach.

Heaton J:—That is not a technical but a real breach and how do you say that the theory of condonation applies to breach of a bye-law.

Mr. Weldon:—It may not be condonation but an admission that the petitioner was right.

The Advocate-General contended that the prosecution was not a criminal prosecution but a prosecution for breaking certain bye-laws sanctioned by Government. In the absence of any special provision, there was no limitation that a particular person ought to institute the proceedings. He pointed out 13 Bom. p. 600 in support of this proposition. The Magistrate had found on the evidence that the petitioner had infringed bye-law No. 2. Under bye-law No. 27 additional penalty to the extent of Rs. 25/- for breaches under different bye-laws was provided and so the remedy in bye-law No. 7 did not exhaust all the penalty. As regards condonation, no criminal offences could be condoned except those provided by the Criminal Prosecution Code. When the offence was once done, it could not be wiped off. As a matter of fact the conductor was bound to give a ticket under Bye-law No. 11. It was also provided in the last item of Schedule II of the Criminal Procedure Code that offences of this nature under certain acts were not compoundable.

Mr. Weldon in reply said that the case in 13 Bom. was a case of an offence under the Penal Code and not against a bye-law, and when dealing with an offence against a bye-law the offence ought not to be considered under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships held that this was a clear case of the accused having committed a breach of the Tramway Company's bye-laws 2 and 7. The accused committed the breaches; though the Magistrate found that he had committed them on the evidence recorded. The liability of the accused was challenged on two points; (1) the prosecution was not properly instituted and (2) the offence was condoned. But the prosecution was properly instituted and there could be no such thing as condonation for an offence of this kind. There were breaches of bye-laws 2 and 7.

The rule was discharged and the conviction and sentence upheld.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. G. S. Rao and Mr. R. B. Paymaster appeared for the petitioner.

The Advocate-General Mr. T. J. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji appeared for the Tramways Company.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

ADJUDICATION ORDER ANNULLED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF KALYANJI UMERSI & OTHERS .....Insolvents.

Mr. R. D. Wadia appeared for Vallubhdas Kalyanji, who was adjudicated an insolvent along with Kalyanji Umersi a few days back, and applied for revocation of order of adjudication made against him on the 2nd of December.

Mr. Wadia said that his client was the son of Kalyanji Umersi, and it was for that reason that he was adjudicated an insolvent with his father. He was not a partner with his father, and he ought not to have been adjudicated an insolvent. By the same order of adjudication one Jethmal was adjudicated an insolvent, but that order was revoked by his Lordship on similar grounds.

Mr. Davar appeared for the petitioning creditor, Dongersi Lalji, and consented to the revocation of the order of adjudication against Vallabhdas.

His Lordship ordered that the order of adjudication against Vallabhdas be annulled by the consent of parties.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 4TH OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

Before The Honourable The Chief Justice and The Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

47-14—1145-12—M K R B and Co, Jiovario Gorio v Panduji Rowji, Mulla and M.

32-14—909-13—Smetham B and Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Mistri v Ardeshir Cawasji Mistri and ors, M K R B and Co, Sm B and Co.

43-14—672-12—Matu J and M, Haridas Premji v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Edg G W and Co.

45-14—672-12—Edg G W and Co, Narbadabai widow v Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Matu J and M.

26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Assur Virji v The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia.

48-14—261-12—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethmul a firm v Amirsing Gumansing and anr, Sabnis and G.

50-14—In Re Indian Coy's Act VI 82 and in re The Indian Specie Bank Ld in Liquidation—Payne and Co, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla v C A Patwardhan and ors, Dhanjishaw and B, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

51-14—269-14—Nadirsha and D, Ramchandra Vinayak Oka v Ramcoover Surajmal, Captain and V.

S C 52-14—840-14—Daphtary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji v Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.

54-14—972-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Movraj v Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Th.

25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation) v Haji Gulam Mahomed a firm, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

800-14—Mulji and Th, Sunderbai widow v Damodar Naranji and ors, Mans H M and Co, Part heard.

12-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein v Cassambhai Thavarbhai and ors, Payne and Co, Matu J and M, M K R B and Co, Jeh S M and H, Part heard, 18-1-15.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1086-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Benna Bettiji v Kanji Mowji and anr, Edgelow W and Co, Little and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

1050-09—Ragh N and Co, Gordhandas Girdhardas a firm v Chilmasetty Sabhasetty and anr, Pocha and Co.

Short Causes.

1426-14—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Comn. Corpn. Ld v Damanlal Parbhuram Gajjar, M K R B and Co.

1461-14—Patell and Ez, Bai Banubai v Nadersha Jamsetji Davar, Forbes and Co.

1496-14—Mulji and Th, Liladhar Dwarkadas v Kamsingji Gambhirsingji Dadasaheb.

Long Causes.

732-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm v Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

815-14—Amin and D, Maneklal Kalidas a firm v Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smethem B and Co.

S C Ct 96/4219-14—Amin and Desai, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Nanechand Jassa and ors v Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr v Bai Bhicibai widow. Dastur and Co.

53-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors v Alli Mahomed Haji Kassum and anr, Smetham B and Co.

856-14—Pandia and Co, Ramnath Narayen and anr v Baburao Dinaji and ors, D J Mantri.

1131-13—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors v Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 48.

For Consent Decree.

34-15. Judah & S., Krishnaji Trimbuck Dongre v. Hussonalli Abdullalli Natawalla and anr., in Person.

1479-14. Mans. H. M. & Co., Fazulabhai Essabhai Thanawalla v. Abdul Hoosein Essabhai Thanawalla & ors., M. K. R. B. & Co.

For Applecation.

Prize Court Case No. 2-14. E. F. Nicholson, The Secretary of State for India in Council, v. The German S. S. "Martum" R. C. Nazir Claimant, Hiralal & Co.

Suits for hearing and final dispposal.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1309-14. Judah and S., Nissim Isaac Bekhor v. Messrs. Haji Sultanali Shustary & Co., a firm, Matubhai J. & M.

LONG CAUSES.

1173-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Fatmabai v. Rehmatbai and anr., Little & Co.

1174-13. Ard. H. D. & Co., Fatmabai v. Rehmatbai and anr., Little & Co.

Long Causes.

871-12. Sabars & G., Ahmed Jamal & anr. v. Mahomed Ibrahim & ors., Mulla & M.

467-14. Dubash & Co., Shamji Vollabhji v. Karsondas Premji, Payne & Co.

1194-13. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Choti widow & ors., Daph. F. & D., Little & Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobhagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

247-14. Mulla & M., Khatezabai widow, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla, Shroff D. & D.

270-13—Mehta D and L, Esmail Mahomed and anr v Piaribai widow and anr, Purnanand and Co.

1210-14—Matu J & M The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Mulji Dullabhji Ved & anr Amin & Desai Mulla & Tha.

233-14—Payne & Co Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji & ors v. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas & ors. Daph F & D Craigie B & Co.

581-14—Little & Co. Jamsetji Hormusji Billimoria & ors. v. Volkart Bros a firm Payne & Co.

340-13—Soonderdas & Co. Jamnadas Harakhji & ors v. Moledina Haji Kassam Ludha & ors Bhai K & G.

823-13—Matu J & M Alimahomed Fakirchand & ors v. Fokirmahomed Haji Abdul Latiff & ors S M B & Co.

924-13—Jehangir M & S Girdharilal Balabux a firm v. Fulchand Padamraj & Co. & M.

341-14—In Person Rajabally Hyderally v. Benjvallabhdas Purshotamdas a firm Motichand & D.

757-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surjibhai Morarji, Madh K and Ch.

758-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surjibhai Morarji and anr, Madh K and Ch, M B Chothia.

56-14. Edg. G. M. & Co., Messrs. Sorabji Shapurjee & Co., a firm v. The Alliance Cotton Mg. & Co., Ld., and anr., Daph. F. & D.

LAST ACT OF KING LEOPOLD.

DRAMATIC CONVERSATION WITH HIS DOCTOR.

The "Matin" relates that the late King Leopold II., when the forts of Antwerp, Huy, and Namur were being constructed under his orders, found among its entourage and his familiar friends a spirit of resistance to and surprise at his plants, which caused him the greatest dissatisfaction.

In this connection the "Matin" gives the following account of the last days of the King's reign.

"His Majesty," says the journal, "was lying down in readiness for the terrible operation, the results of which were destined to be fatal, when the Military Bill, which was very near to his heart, came up for discussion in the Chamber. Turning towards the doctor, the King said, 'How long have I to live?'

"The physician upset by such a question, stammered a few words of reassuring protest.

"'I am not asking for fine words," replied the King. 'I know that I am nearing my end. How many hours have I left?

"'But, sire, I swear——'

"'Peace,' his Majesty went on, 'it is not a patient who is consulting you, but your King who is giving an order. Speak.''

"'Very well, sire, I fear early to-morrow.'

"'Send the Premier to me,' said the King.

"IN CASE OF NEED."

"The Minister came, and the King said to him: 'Sir, I am delighted that the Chamber has passed the Military Law, which will allow Belgium, in case of need, to defend her independence. I beg you to take the Bill to the Senate to-day. You will tell the senators that their old King, on the point of death, asks them to pass, in their turn, with all speed, and without modifications, this Bill, in order that it may be possible to promulgate it without delay.'

"This was done as the Monarch requested. On the same day the Bill was adopted unanimously, and without discussion, by the Senate.

"King Leopold signed it at eight o'clock, and on the following morning, at two o'clock he breathed his last."

JUTE TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

VISIT OF AN AUSTRALIAN JUTE MERCHANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Mr. N. R. Smith, of Messrs. James Ben and Co., Jute Merchants, Sydney, is now in Calcutta on behalf of his own and nine or ten other firms dealing in jute bags in Australia to discuss with the Calcutta jute merchants the terms. The latter propose to enter into contracts. The "Englishman" states that Mr. Smith's mission is a pacific one and he hopes to do by personal canvass what it has been impossible to achieve by correspondence, namely to bring about an agreement between Calcutta and Australian merchants on the question of contracts.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The Calcutta Share Market yesterday ruled quite steady, but with perhaps less activity in coal shares some of the jute mill scrips continued to advance in response to a strong inquiry. Business in tea shares was checked by the want of sellers, buyers not being able to secure their requirements in full.

The following shares were sold:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 24/12, Borrea (ord) 6/10; Borrea (prefs) 56; Burra Dhemo 9/4; Equitable 27; Imperial 8; Nazira 12; Dist Raneegunge 21/8.

Jute:—Barnagore 68; Central (prefs) 117; Delta (ord) 147; Kanknarrah (ord) 200; Kelvin (ord) 125; Small lot Kelvin (prefs) 106.

Tea:—East India 77.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 10/14; Calcutta Ice 10; Calcutta Tramways 106; Howrah-Amta Rail 132; National Jute 5 per cent Debentures 100/12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was easier at 93-12 to 92-14.

The members of the Lahore Chief Court Bar Association recently held a meeting to offer their congratulations to Justice Sir Donald Johnstone on the honour of Knighthood conferred on him.

"HELL OF SPECULATION."

JUDGE'S DESCRIPTION OF SPECIE BANK.

A WAGERING TRANSACTION.

At a sitting of the Insolvency Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar disposed of a rule obtained by Mr. J. S. Slater, official liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank calling upon Firoze Ratanji Ratnagar, a share and stock-broker, to show cause why he should not be adjudicated an insolvent.

Mr. H. Campbell, instructed by Mr. Michael of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the liquidator; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. J. J. Vimadalal of Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabhoy and Billimoria, appeared to show cause on behalf of the alleged insolvent.

The petition on which the rule was obtained stated that Mr. Ratnagar was justly and truly indebted to the Bank in a sum of Rs. 2,32,323-4, being the difference between the price of shares purchased by him from the Bank on 27th September, 1913, of the value of Rs. 14,46,563-4 and the price of shares that he sold to the Bank on 8th November, 1913, for Rs. 12,14,240; that the Bank held no security for this debt except that it had received Rs. 5,300 by way of dividend on 106 Swadeshi Mills' shares, to which Mr. Ratnagar was not entitled, although that sum was credited to him by error in the Bank's books and that although payment had been demanded from him, he had not paid the amount or any part thereof.

BADLA TRANSACTIONS.

Mr. Ratnagar, in his affidavit, denied that he was justly and truly indebted to the Bank in this sum or in any sum whatsoever. He said that the transactions on which the claim was based were badla transactions, which meant that they were wagering contracts and were, therefore, bad in law. These transactions, he added, had extended over a period of one year and on various occasions came to several lakhs and the very fact that on one day he who was known to be a man of moderate means to the late manager of the Bank, bought shares worth lakhs and sold the same lot in one day on another occasion, showed that these were speculative transactions. He denied that he had absented himself from his place of business and said that he did not attend the share market because it was closed for four months owing to the war. Besides he had attended the Specie Bank on four occasions. He denied having given notice that he had suspended payment or was about to suspend payment.

Further affidavits were made by both the sides and Mr. Wadia read them to the Court.

Mr. Campbell intimated to the Court that he abandoned the point of absenting from place of business.

CLAIM ON WAGERING CONTRACTS.

Mr. Wadia said that the two points taken against Mr. Ratnagar were that there was a good debt and that he had given notice of suspension. A good debt meant a sum ascertained which a man was obliged to pay. If his case was correct, and he submitted that it was so, that this claim was on wagering contracts, then his client was not bound to pay anything and it would not be a debt. Even if the Bank's whole case was true that Ratnagar was not in a position to pay in full and that he had made attempts to settle, it would not fall under section 9 (g), because its provisions required that it should be a legal debt. That there was no doubt that the transactions were wagering was apparent from the fact that the Bank kept no margin, not even for interest and did not look for anything more than the difference in prices.

Mr. Campbell, in supporting the rule, said that Ratnagar admitted that the transactions on which the claim was based did take place but he questioned their legal character.

His Lordship asked if on the facts as stated in the affidavits, Mr. Campbell would be prepared to advise his client to file a suit against Ratnagar to recover this sum.

Mr. Campbell said that he had gone into the question of *badla* and in his opinion it was a perfectly good claim. He urged that so far as the Bank was concerned there was no speculation; the relation was that of a debtor and a creditor. Actual delivery of the shares was given and, therefore, this was a perfectly good debt.

With regard to the act of bankruptcy, he said that in the course of his communication with Mr. Bhaishankar, Mr. Ratnagar proposed terms of a settlement and that was the notice of suspension under the Act. The fact that he repudiated the liability did not vitiate the notice. He would characterise it as a bluff. To test Ratnagar's bona-fides, he called the Court's attention to the fact that Ratnagar had obtained dividends from the estate of Jehangir Byramji on his claim of Rs. 90,000, which was based on similar *badla* transactions. He had then sworn that that was a just and true debt due to him.

Mr. Wadia said that the whole claim was not based on *badla* transactions.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship, in passing his orders, said in disposing of this matter, in the first place it was necessary to consider who this man Ratnagar was. He himself in his affidavit stated that he was a man of moderate means. When His Lordship asked Mr. Wadia what those moderate means were and when he commenced the gambling business, he was told that he first began with empty pockets to act as a broker some time ago in shares and that having made a little money as a broker, he started to carry on business as a gambler in shares and stock. This man now resisted the application of the official liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank on two grounds. Firstly, he denied he was indebted to the Bank in any sum whatever, and, secondly, he denied he had committed any act of insolvency. And when he said he denied indebtedness, what he did say was that although on paper he might appear to be a debtor to the Bank, he really was not the Bank's debtor because the Bank and he carried on wagering transactions, and any result of these wagering transactions, even if that might be against him, was a debt not legally enforcable against him.

TWO GROUNDS.

Continuing His Lordship said that the petition, after setting out the difference between fourteen lakhs and odd and twelve lakhs and odd in purchase and sale of joint stock shares, set out two grounds of acts of insolvency. The first of such grounds was abandoned by Mr. Campbell and he thought it was fairly correctly and properly abandoned. That ground was not a just ground to take. That ground stated that Ratnagar with intent to defeat and delay his creditors had absented himself from his place of business for the last three months and upwards and it was sought to be supported by the affidavit of one of the Bank's employees. This, His Lordship regretted to say, was an untrue statement made by the clerk. Ratnagar had never absented himself from his place of business nor had he absented himself from his dwelling house. Now, there were two essentials absolutely necessary to exist and must be shown to exist without doubt before an adjudication order was made. They were, first, that there was an existing and enforceable and legal debt due to the creditor who applied for the adjudication order and, secondly, that having that debt, the alleged insolvent had committed an act of insolvency as laid down in section 9 of the Act.

They must, therefore, first see whether there was debt existing and legal and enforceable against Ratnagar. Now, was it any use pretending that the Indian Specie Bank was not the very worst hot-bed of gambling and speculation in every commodity, including stocks and share? No one could know better than the official liquidator of the Bank and his agent that during its existence the Bank carried on colossal speculations, huge gambles in silver and shares and all other commodities in which it could possibly gamble, and to facilitate that object, its late manager freely made use of men like Ratnagar. Unfortunately His Lordship found that he could not make the order prayed for on face of the facts of this case. Ratnagar had all along denied that he was indebted to the Bank and it seemed to His Lordship that on the facts stated in the petition and having regard to the circumstances, he was an exceedingly bold speculator, if any member of the legal profession was found to advise the liquidator to file a suit to enforce this claim against this man. The figures stated in the petition were appalling and it was possible that the liquidator might under the advice of his more optimistic advisers file a suit and therefore his Lordship felt that he ought not to say more on this subject than this, that it would be a matter of considerable persuasion before the liquidator succeeded in persuading a judge of this Court that the transactions were such as could be enforceable in law. But, assuming that this was a debt, it was absolutely clear that there was no act of insolvency.

WHAT THE BANK MUST SHOW.

Law required notice to be given of suspension of payment or that the insolvent was about to suspend payment. That required that in the first place the Indian Specie Bank must establish their position as a creditor and secondly they must establish that their debtor, Ratnagar, gave notice that he would not pay the debt. That involved the necessary admission of indebtedness. No man could say he would not pay what he did not owe. Here his Lordship accepted every statement of the official liquidator and Mr. Bhaishankar, who had treated the Court with perfect candour and told all that they would tell to throw light on the dealings. Mr. Bhaishankar said that when Ratnagar saw him he told him that it was true he appeared to be their debtor but he had no money to pay and he did not owe that sum, it was all speculation and be denied his liability to pay. Under the circumstances, that conversation could not possibly be construed as a notice to a creditor by a debtor that he had suspended payment or that he was about to suspend payment.

In conclusion, his Lordship said that having regard to all these facts, it seemed to him much to his regret, that it was impossible to make the order prayed for. He made no order for costs against the Bank.

Ratnagar had not shown himself to be deserving of any consideration. He had gambled to an extent, which was scandalous in a mercantile city like Bombay; but it must be remembered all this speculation would not have taken place if the Specie Bank, which was a perfect hell of speculation during its time, had not existed.

He discharged the rule and made no order as to costs.

FORMATION OF BURMA ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

In response to an invitation from the Punjab P. W. D. Congress, inviting the Burma P. W. D. either to join them or start a similar congress in Burma in which they could assist, a meeting was recently held in Burma Secretariat of Engineers to discuss the matter. The Hon. G. C. Stawell, Chief Engineer, P. W. D., presided. A resolution was passed to form a general Congress of Engineers to be called the Burma Engineering Congress to be confined to gazetted officers of the P. W. D. and other Engineers. It was decided also to follow the rules of the Punjab P. W. D. Congress and to have an annual subscription of Rs. 10. A Committee was formed for the year with Hon. Stawell, President, two Vice-Presidents and nine members of the committee. The first congress will be held at Maymyo during the October holidays, 21st to 30th, 1915.

Brigadier-General Sainte-Claire Deville, who has been appointed Inspector of Technical and Experimental Services of Artillery, is the inventor of the 75-millimetre gun.

THE GAEKWAR AT PATAN.

THE NEED FOR QUALIFIED MIDWIVES.

(From a Correspondent.)

In his speech on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Kilachand Devchand Parasuti Girha" at Patan, H. H. the Gaekwar said:—I congratulate the inhabitants of Patan in having amongst them such a liberal and public spirited citizen as Sheth Kilachand. There can be hardly any deed more noble than the way he has selected to dedicate a liberal sum towards an institution meant to remove the hardships of ladies at the time of delivery. It is deplorable to consider how many valuable lives of mothers and children are sacrificed to ignorance and prejudice, and to see the untold miseries of our ladies at the time of delivery, owing to want of care. At the same time it is necessary to consider the very bad influence created on the development and the national life of our people by the premature deaths of ladies and children. This problem is studied all over Europe with such a great care that large projects by the State, local institutions and generous individuals are set on foot to render help to the mother and the child at the time of birth. Instructed midwives and doctors alone can help at the time of delivery. Midwives must possess certificates and every town possesses a lying-in Hospital. Hundreds of midwives are located in each district to help those who desire to remain at their own homes. If we desire to preserve the life blood of our nation and develop it we should make efforts like the Westerners. If we consider mothers alone, most of you must be aware that hundreds of them die at the time of child birth, or they become so weak that the health which is necessary for leading a useful and happy life, never returns. Many evils arise out of this. How many children must have died through carelessness. By such deaths more than one-third of the population is lost, besides number of children become delicate and sickly owing to neglect, and remain so throughout their lives. It is natural that the children of weak parents become themselves very weak. If proper care is taken of the child from his very birth, he will become strong and hardy when he grows up. Instead of sacrificing our children and wives to uncultured midwives, relatives and old notions, if they are subjected to the natural system of the ancients, we may find better results. Women in ancient times, remained strong by walking in the pure air and by doing labour. They were not thrust in dark rooms as to-day at the time of child-birth. They were not laid on dirty beds and they were not subjected to evil diseases by the interference of uninstructed midwives. Seventy-five per cent. of deaths occur by the interference of these midwives, who do not know how to help nature. Instead of having such midwives present, it would be better to let nature do its work and take the risk of 5 per cent. death. Nature does not bring diseases. It is due to the ignorant interference of midwives. But if there be any need for help, it should be in the hands of properly qualified people.

INJURIOUS CUSTOMS.

Our scriptures command that we should not touch the woman at the time of confinement. Our ancestors knew that diseases are due to germs. Consequently to protect women from ignorant midwives they laid down a law that no one should touch women in confinement, But like other holy tenets of our scriptures this order is also misunderstood. Consequently false prejudices and injurious customs have sprung up. The result is that evils have crept in which were meant to be avoided. Owing to this misunderstanding it is believed that whoever touches a woman in confinement, is pollutted. Hence at child-birth dirty clothes are used and very dirty places are allotted, so that if such objects have to be thrown away or burnt, it may not cause much loss. We Hindus have a keen sense of benevolence and preservations of life. Every man should give his share to alleviate the miseries of people without consideration of sect or caste. It is not beneficial to found an institution without proper equipment. Being afraid of the theory of Karmas, simply trusting to fortune, not having any knowledge to understand the spirit of the scriptures and merely abiding by its letter not having proper discrimination owing to conservative thought, and interpreting the meaning of scriptures in a wrong way the minds of people have become such that owing to our customs, instead of the preservation of life, much money is spent. We should understand our ancient scriptures in their true light. We should abandon injurious customs. Modern science is not against our religion. We cannot afford to lag behind the world. If we wish to rise, like other nations, then we should stand against ignorance and prejudice. We should specially oppose those prejudices which check the growth of ourselves.

I congratulate Sheth Kilachand for the good example he has given and I suggest that other rich people might imitate him. Those who may not be able to help financially, may help their neighbours by their knowledge and education.

I have appointed midwives in different districts of the State and I am always pleased to help the Provincial Panchayats, who may be prepared to keep midwives. I am considering a law as to midwives, to protect my subjects from their ignorance and I shall do my best to help as I have helped, such institutions due to private efforts as that the foundation-stone of which is being laid to-day. But I look to the educated classes to fight against the unhappy life which our women pass.

SIR BIKRAM SINGH'S GIFT OF CIGARETTES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Viceroy accepts the offer of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Bikram Singh, Rajkumar of Sirmur, to present 300,000 cigarettes for the use of the British and Indian Sapper and Miner units serving with the Indian Expeditionary Forces.

THE WAR AND ITS LESSONS

THE MORAL FOR THE NATIONS.

LECTURE BY THE HON. MR. CLAUDE HILL.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill delivered an address at Ferguson College last week on "Some General Considerations Suggested by The Great War" from which we take the following extracts.

Mr. Hill said he proposed to suggest certain considerations relating to human development and progress based upon factors which had contributed to the present European conflagration; and to outline, as briefly as possible, his impressions as to which characteristics and which principles of civilisation were, for the present at all events, destined to prevail.

German history, in the perverted form in which it is at present taught in Germany, was responsible for the catastrophe. There was a German Empire a thousand years ago in Europe, under Charlemagne. That Empire was of brief duration but was the historical inheritor, in Europe, of the imperial tradition. Owing to a variety of causes, not the least important of which were the inter-tribal jealousies of the subordinate chiefs of the Empire, there was disintegration; and though, in the house of the Hapsburgs a titular German Empire had survived to this day, it was, until 1870, many centuries since Germany proper had developed any form of unity under an imperial dynasty. For present purposes they might pass by two efforts at resuscitation, which were partially and temporarily successful and come down to the Prussia of Frederick the Great. Frederick found Germany broken up into a large number of independent kingdoms and principalities; and, since it was there that Prussia emerged into prominence, he would lay stress on one point to which, sufficient importance had not been attached (so far as he had seen), in the endeavours to explain the present situation. The point was that Prussia was the least German State in the German Empire and, in its eastern provinces was, racially, more closely akin to the Slav than to the Teuton. The importance of this factor could not in his judgment, be overestimated, inasmuch as it made it as impossible to talk of "German characteristics," or "German sentiment," as it was to talk of Indian characteristics and Indian sentiment, as though there were racial uniformity.

BISMARCK'S WORK.

Frederick the Great first, in modern times, restored to Prussia the prestige and dignity which had so long been absent from all the Teuton principalities. The other States of Germany remained apart and were as always, distinguished by their great thinkers, philosophers and reformers rather than by their kings or governors. In order to appreciate the magnitude of Bismarck's opportunity they must dwell upon the chief characteristics of the people of the countries comprised in the German Empire. Curiously devoid of political instinct or statesmanship, the people of the German principalities outside Prussia had, from Luther onwards, produced perhaps the most remarkable series of thinkers and philosophers that any world's race has fathered in the space of three centuries. But it was important to remember that Luther was the first and greatest and that Luther's influence on the German people was—and was perhaps still—greater than that of any student or writer until we came down to Treitschke. It was necessary to arouse the imagination of the peace-loving German by a series of achievements, and the opportunity for doing this presented itself and was taken full advantage of in the wars of the sixties against Denmark and Austria and finally in 1870 against France.

NIETZSCHE THE ARCH APOSTLE.

Nietzsche might be taken as the Arch apostle of the pilosophy, so new to German thought, and so foreign to the German character, that "Might is Right," and that it was the duty of the world to dethrone Christianity as the religion of slaves and establish the worship of the Superman. He was of course speaking in generalities and was quite aware that his description of Nietzsche's philosophy was unfair to that great thinker; but he had no time to do more than indicate the general trend of his teachings as understood by the average man. He believed that no nationality except the Germans, and even they only because the doctrine synchronized with an era of intoxicating victories, would have seriously adopted the new Gospel and incorporated it into their theory of life so immediately or so thoroughly; and the fact that they were able to do so is, as I have hinted, a proof of the docility of the true German character.

GERMAN "KULTUR" DEFINED.

Though there were already indications of a change, and of the beginnings of doubt, the whole nation was as yet, behind the military party in this war to secure the domination of the world by Teutonic Supermen. Civilization,—what is rendered, in Germany, by the word "Kultur," which denotes more than our world culture,—included of a necessity for the German some deep religious sentiment. As to what that is, he must quote from the man who, best of all Englishmen, understood the German mind and Teuton ambition: Professor Cramb, who, lecturing in 1913, gave prophetic warning of the tragic struggle for which Germany has been making ready since Bismarck's retirement:

"And what is the religion which, on the whole, may be characterized as the religion of the most earnest and passionate minds of young Germany? What is this new movement? The movement, the governing idea of the centuries from the fourteenth to the nineteenth, is the wrestle of the German intellect not only against Rome, but against Christianism itself. Must Germany submit to this alien creed derived from an alien clime? Must she for ever confront the ages the borrower of her religion, her own genius for religion numbed and paralysed?

"Hence the significance of Nietzsche. Kant compromises, timid and old; Hegel finds the absolute Religion in Christianity; Schopenhauer turns to the East and at thirty-one adapts the Upanishads to the Western mind; David Friedrich Strauss, whilst denying and rejecting the metaphysic of Christianity clings to the ethics. But Nietzsche? Nietzsche clears away the accumulated rubbish, of twelve hundred years; he attempts to set the German imagination back where it was with Alaric and Theodoric, fortified by the experience of twelve centuries to confront the darkness unaided, unappalled, triumphant, great and free.

"Thus, while preparing to found a world-empire, Germany is also preparing to create a world-religion. No cultured European nation since the French Revolution has made any experiment in creative religion. The experiment which England, with her dull imagination, has recoiled from, Germany will make, the fated task which England has declined, she will essay."

COULD THE LEOPARD CHANGE ITS SPOTS.

The facts of the past 60 years showed more clearly than anything that the German nation, as such, laboured under an emotionalism, or sentimentality, which they who cherished individual independence as a virtue, could hardly conceive. Could it be seriously claimed that the German of the past 1,000 years had so changed his nature within the past 60 years as to have secured a distinct and diametrically opposite nature? or was it more logical to see whether this sudden evolution was not consistent with German character, given the circumstances in which the development has taken place?

It had taken the world many years of travail to attain to certain principles of ethics and conduct. German domination assumed in the most cynical fashion, the reversal of all those principles. It was difficult to conceive how a whole people could ave been brought to subscribe to such revolutionary doctrine; and the explanation must surely lie in the unaccustomed successes which, under one man, had been achieved in the political world. To suppose that a whole nation, notoriously and traditionally inept in statesmanship, could of a sudden tevelop a genius for empire, presupposed that it was possible for the leopard to change his spots!

WHAT GOOD WILL COME?

The two ideals for which they—India with the British Empire—were fighting were firstly, to assert the sanctity of solemn agreements, or in other words the cause of international honour, and secondly, to protect the rights of the weaker nations against the stronger. England was a free country, and it was the people, not the Government, that made war. That was the radical difference between Germany and England at the present moment. Germany was fighting, and fighting with brave resolution, on behalf of her government; but whatever the outcome of the struggle it was perfectly safe to prophesy that never again would the Teutons permit the existence of a form of Government which would plunge them helplessly into a struggle for reasons not fully understood by a free people.

ANOTHER GREAT LESSON.

Again, it is perhaps legitimate to anticipate another great lesson from the present crisis. Many of the quarrels in modern Europe had their origin in the struggle for racial autonomy; and in the present war Serbia and Belgium were involved. A glance at a very valuable and interesting map, published in the September number of the "Round Table," showed how far the dynastic boundaries of Germany, Austria and Hungary ignored the principle of racial autonomy. The history of modern Austria-Hungary was one long and painful record of endeavour by a ruling caste to stamp out by fair means and foul the aspirations of alien subject races within its borders; while across its borders were the newly risen Balkan kingdoms whose aspiration it was to absorb and protect those of their followers who had suffered under the tyranny of the oppressor. Was it legitimate to predict that one result of this mighty struggle would be, if not to liberate at least to ameliorate the lot of, those millions who were groaning beneath a systematic foreign oppression? Might we not hope that one principle which might emerge from the present welter of warring races would be the recognition that one uniform type of civilisation was not as the Germans arbitrarily claim, of necessity the best and most suitable for all nations; but, on the contrary, that the progress of different races and nationalities must be along varying lines of advance adapted to their own peculiarities.

But there was one moral to be drawn the credit of which is solely due to the German nation. They had taught the world one lesson which was worth perhaps even the sacrifice of blood which it had already cost. There was a growing tendency among the free peoples of the world, prominent among which were the French, the Americans and the British throughout the Empire, to assume that their chief care now lay in improving their domestic lot: that the world was so advanced in civilization that war was almost unimaginable among them: and that they themselves were so far in the van of progress in regard to material and moral welfare that no sacrilegious hand would dare to interrupt the development of their (often selfish) ends. Domestic reforms were being evolved, great strides were looked for in the development of the luxuries and comforts of life in all classes. Amid much that was good in the social and economic policies of the free people, there was much that was inherently selfish and selfi-indulgent. Despite the warnings of those few who knew and had the courage to utter their knowledge, England closed her ears to the warnings and declined to sacrifice her ease in order to prepare to defend herself by consenting to some system of extensive military service. France was under greater necessity than we were to be prepared: but even in France the free people objected to sacrifice their liberties to an extent which would afford adequate safeguard to her borders.

The moral, therefore, which the nations could have to draw from the appalling events of 1914-15 would be that it is not sufficient for a nation to take the unction to its soul that its aims and ideals are directed aright, and then to sit down and fold its arms and appeal for sympathy. Unless a nation or an individual was prepared to make a sacrifice for the principles or the ideals which it professed or aspired to, it could not take to itself the credit of them or expect that the world will respect it. We and the French were to-day wading through blood to a realization of this: and it would be to the credit of Germany that the lesson would have been learnt. There had been too much self-gratulation and too much luxury and selfishness.

One feat which the Russians in the Caucasus have performed, as the Serbians did against the Austrians—that of capturing the colours of the enemy—can never be accomplished by the armies operating against the British troops, says a London contemporary. For the British regiments no longer carry their colours into action. This decision was arrived at as the result of a tragic incident at Isandlwana, when an heroic attempt was made by Lieutenants Melville and Coghill to save the colours of the 24th Regiment, and both officers perished.

ALLIES TO THE CHARGE.



Reproduced from "The Graphic"

The above picture, drawn from a description by a French cavalryman, shows a mixed patrol of French and British troops cutting their way through a town held by the Enemy.

RUMANIA'S POSSIBLE INTERVENTION.

THE NEW SITUATION IN THE EAST.

In view of the possibility of the intervention of Rumania in the struggle now going on in Europe, it will be well to get a general idea of the strategical situation as it now exists as between Rumania, Austria-Hungary, and Serbia, writes the Military Correspondent of the "Daily News and Leader. A glance at the map will show how the Austro-Hungarian province of Transylvania juts out like a huge mountain-girt bastion overlooking the plains of Rumania, which lie below, and would be at the mercy of Austria supposing she had sufficient force available to take advantage of the geographical position, which is so favourable to her. It will be noticed that the salient of Transylvania differs from the salient of Poland in that the frontier of the latter is purely artificial, and has no natural protection; while the Transylvanian salient is encircled by mountains, the passes over which are all in Austrian possession, and would have to be forced before a Rumanian army could enter the interior.

STRATEGICAL WEAKNESS.

If the Government of the Dual Monarchy was in a position, which it is not, to carry the war into Rumanian territory, the task would be an easy one, for Austrian armies descending from the Transylvanian Alps could overrun Moldavia on the north and Wallachia on the south, while a force advancing from the entrenched camp at Kronstadt through the Tomos Pass would not only threaten the capital, Bucharest, but would cut the kingdom in half, and sever all the lines of communication. From the Tomos Pass to the railway junction of Ployesti is only 60 miles, and to Bucharest only 100 miles. Columns descending from the mountains would advance along the river ways without meeting with any serious obstacle. The Rumanians would be operating on exterior lines, and would at any moment be exposed to attack in flank, while their communications would be threatened at every point. The Austrian lines of advance and retreat would, on the contrary be short, and each of the invading columns would cover its own communications. When the writer of these notes was in Rumania two years ago he found Rumanian officers were fully aware of the weakness of the strategical position, and the general opinion was that if Austria seriously undertook the invasion of Rumanian territory, as indicated above, the only course left open to the Rumanian Army would be to retire to the entrenched camp of Bucharest, which is one of the largest and most powerfully fortified strategical points d'appui in existence.

Russia's occupation of the Bukovina has removed the danger of the Austrian menace, and put it out of the power of the Austro-Hungarian Government, even if the necessary force was available, to undertake an offensive campaign across the Transylvanian Alps.

If the Rumanians decided to attempt the invasion of Transylvania they would now be able to do so with their right and left strategical flanks secured from attack. The positions of Russia in the Bukovina, and of Serbia on Rumania's left flank, are daily becoming stronger.

PROBABLE LINE OF INVASION.

The natural and easiest route for invading Transylvania would be across the southern side of the bastion rather than over the eastern frontier, where the line of operations would be eccentric to the base of the Rumanian army, which would be exposed to a flank counter attack from the south. There are four main routes across the southern side of the bastion, the first leading through the Iron Gates of the Danube, where a gap, not very favourable for the passage of large bodies of troops, is formed by a dip in the mountains, the second through the Vulcan Pass, the third through the Rothenthurm Pass, and the fourth through the Tomos Pass coming out at Kronstadt. Which route will be taken in the event of invasion remains to be seen. It has generally been supposed that the Rumanian main army would be concentrated on the line Ployesti—Pilesti, and that the bulk of the troops would be sent through the Tomos Pass to Kronstadt, in which direction the mountain barrier is comparatively narrow. On emerging from this pass the Rumanian columns would find themselves in the Burzen land, the most productive region of Transylvania. This line of advance would cover Bucharest, and the central portion of Rumania. A great deal more might be told about the Transylvanian frontier, but enough has perhaps been said for the moment.

"POLAND ONE VAST RUIN."

THE PATH OF THE MODERN HUNS.

All Poland is going up in flame. This is a sentence quoted by the Exchange Telegraph Company's Petrograd correspondent from a report made by M. Ogneff, a Zemstvo worker, who has traversed the country between Warsaw and Lodz.

What flame will not consume, he says, is being obliterated by gunpowder, by the axe, by pillage and requisitions. Poland is one vast ruin. All the manor houses of West Poland have been plundered and gutted, the farm buildings have been destroyed, and the stock and implements carried off. More lasting will be the ill-effects of the cutting down of forests. The Germans have cut down many millions of trees for use in the filling in of quagmires, the repairing of bridges, and the making of artillery roads. Half of the woods of Kalisch province lie buried in the marshes of Lenchitsa and of the Upper Bzura.

"Finis Poloniae," says M. Ogneff, is now realised in an irretrievable sense.

PLIGHT OF VALENCIENNES.

TWO MILLION FRANCS FINE FOR "INSULT" TO THE KAISER.

A Valenciennes resident who left that place about the middle of December, states, according to the "Temps," that the town was fined two million francs (£80,000) because some copies of a song entitled "The Kaiser's Will," which was considered insulting to the Kaiser, were found in a police office after they had been confiscated by the police.

The town was afterwards fined a million francs (£40,000) because the amount of flour required by the Germans had not been supplied.

The inhabitants, who consist almost entirely of women and children, are not allowed to have any light in their houses after 6 p.m. Gas is available only a few days each month. The supply of bread is limited to 12oz. a day per head. Only two flour-mills are allowed to work, under strict control. Scarcely any provisions are left in the shops, and most of the private houses have been searched for food.

A fence has been built along the railway, and the Valenciennes people are not allowed to loiter near it.

TELEPHONE IN SURGERY.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE X-RAYS.

"Search out your enemy and attack him" is a military maxim which has been adopted by others and perhaps with benefit to ourselves, writes "The Times." The maxim is one which has been adopted by military surgeons in the localization and extraction of bullets and fragments of shell, but in this respect the tendency in the present war has been towards restricting both the searching for and the extraction of such foreign bodies.

The "British Medical Journal" in its current issue publishes some interesting articles on this subject. Among these is one by Sir James Mackenzie Davidson on "The Principles and Practice of the Localization of Foreign Bodies by X-Rays." The detection of a bullet or fragment of shell in the body by means of X-rays may be a most simple matter, but the localization of it—that is to say, its depth from the surface and its relationship to surrounding structures and tissues—is far from simple; in fact, the X-rays, unless properly applied and interpreted, may be altogether misleading and conducive to meddlesome surgery. These articles at the present time are therefore most opportune.

At the risk of being too elementary Sir James Davidson draws attention to what sometimes appears to be forgotten—namely, that space has three dimensions, and that an X-ray picture on the fluorescent screen or an X-ray photograph is merely a shadow or silhouette. This single shadow-picture indicates little more than that a foreign body is present, and gives no certain knowledge about its relation to surrounding structures. Indeed, if these limitations are not realized, the X-ray method becomes a positive danger to the patient as well as to the surgeon. The annoyance and disappointment brought about by failure to find, even after a prolonged search, the bullet or foreign body which was so clearly demonstrated in a single X-ray photograph is a matter of common experience amongst surgeons. The single X-ray photograph is gained by stereoscopic X-ray photography, as thereby a realistic view of the true and relative positions of all the parts concerned in the picture is given.

DETCTION BY SOUND.

Sir James Davidson concludes his article with a description of a method which he has recently adopted with considerable success as an adjunct to the operative meaures. It consists in the use of a telephone—preferably one with double receivers—such, as is used in wireless telegraphy. One end of the telephone wire is attached to a small piece of platinum. This is placed upon any part of the patient's skin which has first been moistened in the usual way with salt water. Plaster or a bandage is used for holding the small disc of platinum in position.

The other end of the telephone wire should be in the form of a disinfected thread of silver (for preference), because this can readily be attached to any of the surgeon's instruments, such as a knife, a probe, a needle, or a pair of forceps. The only precaution necessary is that the attachment of the terminating wire to the instrument shall be firm. If the surgeon then attaches the telephone receiver to his ear, and begins to use his instrument upon the patient's tissues, he may possibly distinguish some slight sound on first making contact, but this is so faint as to be negligible. What he will hear with great distinctness is, however, the characteristic microphonic rattle the instant his instrument touches any metal embedded in the patient's tissue.

It is not necessary to have a man from the trenches with shrapnel in his body to demonstrate the value of this adjunct to surgery. A potato good size may be taken to represent the patient, or that part of the patient in which the metal foreign body is lodged and a common nail well embedded in the substance of the potato may represent a fragment of shell or shrapnel. The potato is placed upon a piece of platinum foil, moistened in the usual way, on a table; the telephone is then connected up in the manner which has been described, both to the platinum foil and also to a knife which is steel throughout. The potato is incised with the knife, and the moment the blade touches the nail a grating sound is heard and is repeated whenever the contact of the knife with the nail is repeated.

MORE RAPID RECOVERY.

This adjunct to the operative instruments of the surgery, when used carefully and intelligently, is of considerable value, more particularly in conjunction with stereoscopic X-ray photography. With the help of the two, the maxim, "Search out your enemy and go directly to the position which he occupies" can be fully adopted. By this method an operation is not only considerably shortened, but the disturbance of adjacent tissues and structures in making a prolonged search is reduced and a more rapid recovery ensues.

Before leaving the subject, it would be well to draw attention to a popular fallacy that a foreign body, whether it be shrapnel, bullet, or the smallest gun-shot, in the human body should be removed, and if left alone must do harm. In fact there seems to be an impression abroad among soldiers that their chance of employment is diminished if they are known to have a bullet embedded somewhere in their bodies. The tendency of surgery, both in this war and in the Boer War, has been to abstain as much as possible from those extensive exploratory operations of former days which perhaps left the patient with a far larger and more serious wound than any modern bullet could produce. Experience has shown that the human body has a remarkable tolerance of the foreign bodies with which we are at the present time concerned, so that the sooner the popular fallacy to which we have referred is removed the better.

The temporary appointment of Mr. E. J. Pullar of Rangoon has been made in the room of the late Mr. H. Seton Morris, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Burma.

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THE PAN-GERMANIC KAISER.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.

The *Positivist Review* reprints from its issue of May 1906 the following remarkable prophecy of Mr. Frederic Harrison:—

Diplomatists, journalsts, and the man-in-the-street are all now in high glee over the 'settlement,' as they call it, of the Morocco question, and the pacification of the world. Compliments, crosses, and souvenirs commemorate a happy ending to an ugly dispute. The fact is, nothing is ended—rather a good deal is begun. There never was any real Morocco question. The Conference had nothing to settle, but a good deal to submit to. The diplomatists have brought away nothing but empty compliments from their sovereigns, and an uneasy sense of having been made to look small in the eyes of each other and of Europe.

The truth is that this whole Morocco business—which ended, not with the effusive leave-takings at Algeciras, but with the Kaiser's boisterous telegram to Austria—is a very sinister and serious outbreak of arrogant ambition. From first to last, it means nothing less than the desire of a great military Power to domineer in Europe. In effect, the Kaiser, with his coarse, drill-sergeant voice, shouted out, 'Look here; I am the biggest and the strongest of you all. My will and my desires have to be respected by you. If you do this, I will be your friend. If you do not believe my words, you can put it to the test as soon as you like!' The Powers of Europe had no wish to accept this challenge. They simply declared they had no desire to thwart the Kaiser's will or in any way to affect his interests. And they went home to see what he would do next.

BENT ON MISCHIEF.

No doubt he has not made up his mind what he will do next. But it is pretty clear what he is thinking of, and what he will try to do in certain events. He will not give Morocco another thought. It was a mere pretext, like the Hohenzollern candidate and the rebuff of Benedetti at Ems in Bismarck's time. The Morocco hubbub was simply a mode of showing the world that France would yield rather than fight. In that it has succeeded. France, no doubt, once expected to have her own way in Morocco—a policy which in this Review we strongly condemned, and regretted that England should seem to countenance. But it was on no ground of justice and morality that Germany barred the way. An incalculable source of trouble has been planted in the side of France. And a fruitful nest of European complications has been built up on the Mediterranean coast. And Germany says: 'If I choose to cause this mischief, who is going to stop me?' So far, in the game of fishing in troubled waters and warning off all comers who would like to fish also, Germany has won points. It is true that the hope of detaching France from England, from Russia, from Italy, even from Austria—to which William in his headlong insolence certainly looked at first—this has most egregiously failed. Germany is now conspicuously isolated—friendless, suspected, detested. The sinister game of alternate knavery and bullying has been played rather too openly. The professors and merchants in the Fatherland are getting uneasy when they see how the world unmasks and fears the diplomatic arts of the Chancellor. It is perhaps a dangerous game to play but the Kaiser himself seems proud of it, as one who should say, 'They may not like it, but they see I am master?'

DREAM OF A SUBSERVIENT EUROPE.

What started him off in this career of brag and bully was the collapse of Russia; and even now the recovery of Russia as a first-class Power is very doubtful. What is not doubtful is the recrudescence of trouble in the Balkans and desperate attempts to form the fresh territorial conditions in Eastern Europe. And, what is perhaps even more imminent and ominous, the dissolution of the composite Austrian Empire. When that happens (and it is difficult to see what can prevent it within a very few years) the Germanic dominions of Francis Joseph must almost automatically sink into the German Empire—whether by intrigue, alliance or force or a judicious mixture of all these. When the dream of the Pan-Germans is realised, and the Kaiser sits astride Central Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic—from the Vosges to the Carpathians—with a population double that of France—the German Kaiser will be all that Napoleon hoped to be, and, for a brief space, was. France will hold the same position with respect to him that Austria has done for years past—the obsequious 'second in my duels,' says William. Italy will be at his beck and call; and even Switzerland may begin to tremble at the Pan-German spectre. Even before that, Holland, by arrangement or terrorism, will be an appendage to the Empire. And when German fleets command the sea-board from Konigsberg to Rotterdam, the Baltic and the North Seas are hers. If to this vast coast line of some 700 miles she adds the command of the North Adriatic (and possibly of the Aegean sea also), the World-Empire of Kaiserdom will be a reality. Against this danger to civilisation there is but one barrier—a close alliance of mutual defence between England, France, and Russia—with Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium as benevolent neutrals.

THE ALLURING PLUM PUDDING.

Yet another story of the amazing Christmas truce is told by a young officer whose letter appears in the "Morning Post."

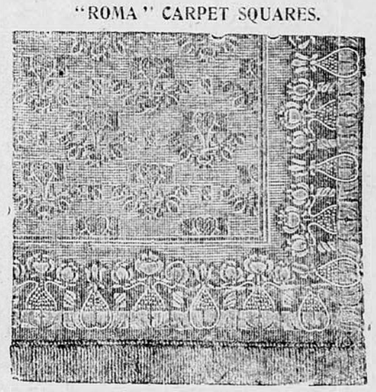
We had great fun with a big plum-pudding with the Germans (he says). Their trench is only about forty or fifty yards away, and when we had got a pudding steaming hot I poured all the brandy from my flask on it and set it alight; then we held it up on the cover of a camp kettle on the top of a couple of bayonets and shouted out to the Germans to come and have some.

I dare say you'll think I'm yarning, but I'm sugared if two of them didn't jump out of their trench and come right across without their rifles. Some fool from another trench fired at them, but fortunately missed, and of course we let them come and gave them a jolly fine whack of plum-pudding each too, which they took away in their hands. It was jolly sporting, wasn't it?

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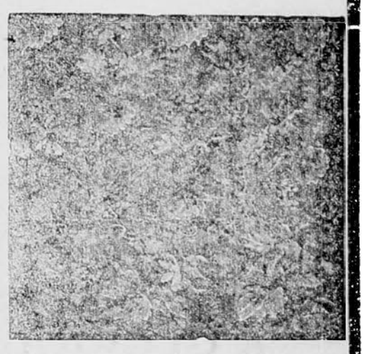
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3 by 4 ,, ,, ,,	40-0 ,,	35.
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3 by 3½ ,, ,, ,,	39-8	,, 35-8.
3 by 4 ,, ,, ,,	45-0	,, 40-0.
3½ by 4 ,, ,, ,,	55-0	,, 49-8.
4 by 4 ,, ,, ,,	65-0	,, 59-8.

THE DECCAN RUG.

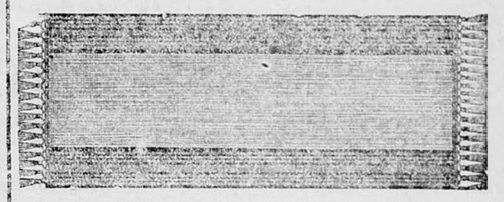


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SCHIEDMAYER Vertical Upright	1,000	800	,, ,, Alequot Grand	2,200	1,760
,, Overstrung Upright	1,200	960	STEINWEG Overstrung Upright ..	1,200	960
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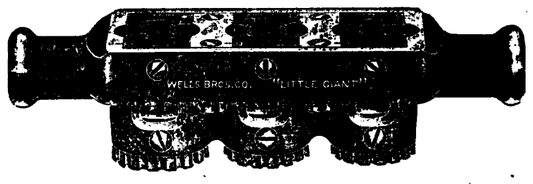
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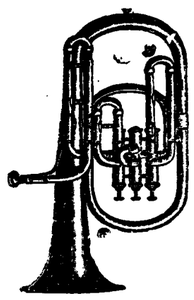
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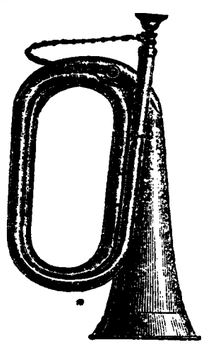
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